

The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley

ESTABLISHED 1848



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Sixty-Sixth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 1, 1913.

Volume LXVI. No. 18.

The Great Saddle Stallion, My Major Dare, Sold to R. A. Long of Kansas City for \$10,000.

What is said to be the highest price ever paid for a saddle horse was received by Col. Paul Brown of St. Louis for his celebrated saddle stallion, My



My Major Dare

Major Dare, sold to R. A. Long of Kansas City, father of Miss Loula Long of horse show fame, for \$10,000. My Major Dare was purchased last December by Col. Brown for \$6500 from Presley W. Ray of Bowling Green, Ky., and since that time has been at Fair Oaks Farm, owned by Col. Brown's son, Robt. M. Brown, near Paris, Mo.

Col. Brown said he considered My Major Dare the finest saddle stallion living, and said if the horse meets with no accident this season, he ought easily to be worth \$20,000. He said he doubted Long would have accepted that amount five minutes after making the purchase.

"Miss Long fancied the horse before I purchased him," said Col. Brown, "but I did not know it. I later learned that she was on her way to Kentucky to purchase the stallion, and arrived in Bowling Green the day after I bought him. Her father has been importuning me to sell him ever since, but I was reluctant to part with him until I decided to dispose of all my saddle horses."

Brown to Sell All Saddlers.

"My son Robert M. Brown of Paris, Mo., does not care for saddle horses, and as I did not have the equipment to properly care for them, I discovered they gave me more worry than pleasure, and decided I would sell My Major Dare to Long, who is starting a breeding farm near Kansas City, at Lee's Summit, on the condition he would take my brood mares and colts, twenty in number, off my hands. The total amount of the sale was approximately \$15,000."

"The price brought by My Major Dare is the highest price I ever have known to be paid for a saddle stallion. I still have my saddle stallions Rex King and Gingerbread Man, both prize winners, and several saddle geldings left, but I shall dispose of them

and go out of business so far as saddle horses and horse shows are concerned. I may decide to go into the mule breeding business if I can get the saddle horse germ out of my system. I am trying to find an antidote for the germ, but if a cure is not effected soon I will probably find myself in the market for good saddle horses again."

My Major Dare and the brood mares and colts were shipped by Brown to Long, the stallion going to Hook & Woods' Missouri School for Horses, at Paris, Mo., where he will probably be kept in training this season, for show purposes, and the brood mares and colts to Long's farm.

Horsemen See Record Prices.

An authority on prices for horses, commenting on the price brought by My Major Dare, said:

"Fine saddlers for breeding purposes are very scarce in this country. The governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy and several other European nations, have been busy for several years buying up every fine saddle stallion obtainable, for their army officers, and their agents are busy in this country. They have purchased our finest stallions regardless of price and shipped them abroad."

"The demand for fine saddle horses has caused the price of saddlers and all classes of fine horses to advance steadily, until the market has reached the highest limit recorded in years, despite the growth of the automobile business, which at one time threatened to put the horse in the background."

"With the present rate of advance in the price of horses, the business of horse breeding is likely to become very attractive on account of the big profits it offers. Present indications show Missouri already is a strong rival of Kentucky in the breeding of fine horses."

BIG SADDLE HORSE PRIZES.

Who says there will not be a big show of high-class saddle horses in Missouri this fall? asks the Montgomery Standard. There will be offered the following big premiums for the best five-gaited saddle horse, mare or geldings, divided in five moneys:

At Columbia, Mo., Aug. 4-8.....\$1,000
Mexico, Mo., August 12-15..... 1,500
New Bloomfield, Aug. 19-22..... 1,000
Sturgeon, Mo., Aug. 19-22..... 1,000
Montgomery City, Aug. 25-28.... 500

Get ready with your top horses and try to get some of this money and see the greatest saddle horse show circuit ever in Missouri.

N. Swope, Windsor, Mo., who has for the past several years trained a stable and raced some on the local tracks, has about given up training harness horses and is now devoting most of his time to a saddle stallion, The Royal Cross, which is a show horse and a proven sire, which he has in public service at that place.

D. Clark Thomas Suggests That Racing Circuits Put on Show Ring Circuits.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Why not fairs form circuits for show ring horses? Harness racing would be a failure were it not for this feature. Horsemen cannot afford to shape



PEACOCK.

Chestnut gelding 15.3 hands high, 4 years old, sired by Lord Chantecler, owned by Hook & Woods, agents, Paris, Mo. Peacock is a very handsome saddle horse with good style and action, a good looker, and pleasing to ride either as a pleasure or show horse.

horses to show at but one fair nor can they afford to ship a long distance for the next show. I think agricultural fairs that have racing circuit should put on "show ring circuit" for the leading breeds. Offer as liberal purses and conditions as associations feel justifiable in doing. Association can require a certain number of entries to fill and thus protect themselves. Have entries close some thirty days before date of first fair on circuit. Any ring not filling, notify each nominator ten days after entries close and return entrance money, thus protecting each exhibitor. He would then never ship to a fair unless he knew his ring was filled and when he did ship he would know he would get to show for prize offered.

Four towns of North Missouri Racing Circuit, Knox City, Aug. 12 to 15; Green City, Aug. 19 to 22; Pattonburg, Aug. 26 to 29, and Trenton, Sept. 2 to 5; all on Q. O. & K. C. railroad, have each offered \$1,000 for each of the following show rings: Percheron Stallions, Shire Stallions, Saddle Horse Mare or Gelding, and Roadster Horse, Mare or Gelding, 5 per cent to enter and 5 per cent additional from winners. Mr. T. R. Davis, Green City, Mo., is Circuit Secretary and will furnish information on application. Why not other fairs form circuits and help to create an interest in Show Ring Horses. Let the horsemen profit by the new customers they meet as well as the prizes they win and fairs profit

by having a higher class of horses in their show rings. I believe when the above idea is properly carried out it will be of much value to both horsemen and fairs and much more value to the farmers that are thus enabled to meet a better class of horses and purchase same, because this "Show Ring Circuit" has caused them to be brought to their local fairs.

D. CLARK THOMAS.

Knox City, Mo.

"SADDLE HORSE TRUST" A THING OF THE PAST.

Col. Ray Predicts New Life in the Saddle Horse Industry.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is true that Mr. Clanahan and I promised Col. Paul Brown to write up the Saddle Horse Meeting at Louisville, but he has done it so well himself that we are like the "Niggers" betting on which could tell of something the best to eat. One told of a nice, fat 'possum, cooked nice and brown, and fenced in with "sweet taters," and asked the other nigger to come on with his version of what was best to eat. He says: "Here, Nigger, you take this dollar, you ain't left me any room for argument." So Mr. Clanahan and I can't tell you much, for Col. Brown took all the ground for argument and told the whole thing in a nutshell.

Of course we were overjoyed that our fight for opening the registration books was at last crowned with success and now the last semblance of a "Saddle Horse Trust" is gone, and those that were selfish enough to think they had the small fry cut out and down have some room for thoughtful reflection on what might have been.

We predict a new impetus in the saddle horse industry. We know the register will be benefited very much, and how much it means to the man with a good bred mare that he wants to breed to a high-class horse can not be told here. The stallion owner has now some hope, for in the next twelve months thousands of good mares royally bred will be registered and instead of going to some jack will be mated with horses like My Major Dare, Rex McDonald and Astral King, and by the way, in speaking of My Major Dare, the crop of colts in this county by him are simply magnificent, far and above anything we have ever seen before. Missouri may well be proud that they have this grand horse within her borders, for we already hear rumblings from the countryside that they want him back in the good old commonwealth of Kentucky.

Now, for a rush of time, and then, Col. Brown taking all the ground for the argument away from me, I won't be able to write you a long letter this time, but some time in the future will give you all the horse news in the pennine region where show horses are born and made. Yours most truly,
P. W. RAY.

SEED CORN

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE.

We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$3.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White, same prices. Better order early. C. D. Lyon, Rt. Georgetown, Ohio.

BOONE CO. WHITE, JOHNSON CO. WHITE, R. Y. Dent and Leaming crated, \$2.50. Shelled, \$2.00. Stored and dried in a modern seed house and thoroughly tested. Shipped on approval. Regenerated Swedish Select Oats. Catalogue free. OAKLAWN SEED FARM, Chatham, Ill.

Horticulture

ODE TO AN APPLE.

Secretary Handy of the Mississippi Valley Apple Growers Association is preparing a publication of proceedings with names and postoffice addresses of members. The following song is contributed for the forthcoming book:

Battle Hymn of the Apple.

Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic.
By Belle Dorothy Helm.

We're coming, red and green and gold,
Ten thousand thousand strong,
Responsive to glad labor's touch, a glorious, radiant throng;
We bear within our blossom hearts a promise and a song—
His works are marching on.

Chorus.

Glory, glory hallelujah! Glory, glory hallelujah!
Glory, glory hallelujah! His works are marching on.

We lay our treasures, health and wealth, upon Columbia's shrine,
Midst incense of our orchard homes where sun and dewdrops shine,
In rosy hues, in golden glows, resplendent gleams the sign—
His works are marching on.

In petals sweet, we venture forth when springtime blooms appear,
We grow in strength 'neath summer's blue, 'neath autumn's red touch sear,
We give to nations' stalwart sons a fruit of strengthening cheer,
His works are marching on.

Our red and green and golden gifts in bounteous harvests lie,
Bedecked kindly mother earth beneath the great domed sky,
Accept these gifts and join with us all nature's glad some cry,
Yea, God is marching on.

WHAT SEED INOCULATION IS.

By William Galloway.

Everyone who understands the growing of alfalfa and clover, admits that inoculation of the soil or seed is essential to perfect success in getting a heavy stand. Other growers of legumes, soy beans, cowpeas, vetch, the various clovers and field peas and beans, also know the value of inoculation for they have seen it increase their crops and add fertility to their soil.

For years the doctrine of inoculating with soil from an alfalfa field, carrying this soil to the field to be sown with alfalfa, has been preached, but so many times has dodder and crown gall and other diseases and weeds been transferred from one field to another that this method is now considered by all to be extremely dangerous.

The best and simplest method of inoculation is to secure the fresh legume cultures and inoculate the seed, which is a very simple matter, before sowing. The little germs that are thus put right on the seed at the time of sowing begin to breed and multiply as soon as they get into the ground. The moment the seed sprouts the germs attach themselves to the roots of the

tiny plant and begin forcing it to a vigorous growth, a growth not reached by the uninoculated plant, no matter how it is grown.

It must be borne in mind that legumes which are not inoculated with these friendly little germs do not store in their roots any nitrogen from the air, but take it from the soil. To build up your soil, rotate grain with legumes that are inoculated.

CROPS, GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: At this time of the year we usually have nice prospects for all kinds of crops as our spring rains are, as a rule, warm. We have so many exceptions to the weather rule that we seldom know how to plant crops. If we cultivate with the expectation of a wet year and drouth comes, we fail—and if the seed bed is prepared to stand dry weather it is almost sure to be a rainy year.

This spring every rain has been followed by cold weather, which has greatly retarded the growing crops. Oats came up a poor stand and are not looking promising. Corn is badly damaged by cut worms. A number of our farmers were compelled to replant after the freeze, corn being killed. Many are now planting cotton. Our cotton seed is still in the seed-house.

The weather has been quite warm for a week now—if the warm weather continues cotton will come up at once.

Gardens are very late. Worms and bugs are busy day and night trying to complete the destruction of vegetables. The potatoes have been sprayed with Paris Green to kill the beetles which were here ready to begin devouring Irish potatoes as soon as the plant appeared above ground.

The orchards are looking good. There promises to be a crop of peaches. Berry vines were never fuller of blooms than they are now.

Market is about as usual—butter brings 20 cents per pound, eggs 12½ cents a dozen.

Hay is \$1.50 a ton; corn, 75 cents a bushel.

Good milk cows, Jerseys, bring from \$45 to \$75 apiece. There are very few hogs to market. Pigs are in demand. I have heard of no sale of mules or horses for a number of months.

MRS. ALICE CHANEY.

Tona, Tex., April 21.

TO SAVE YOUR CROP BE READY TO SPRAY.

The up-to-date Ozark apple growers have learned to realize not only the absolute necessity of spraying, but the fact that a few days delay in spraying means disastrous loss.

It has been demonstrated that spraying is necessary to save the crop and the situation now is for the apple grower to be ready to spray the instant it is needed.

Therefore, it behooves them to have the spraying machine, lime sulphur and arsenate of lead on hand for use at a moment's notice.

If this matter is postponed until a short time before the spraying is needed it will be found that, because of the large volume of business, the firms from whom this material is procured cannot fill the orders promptly and the delay in securing it will mean a tremendous loss to the apple grower.

Mr. F. W. Faurot, horticultural agent of the Department of Development of the Frisco lines, will make a trip over the apple growing district of the Frisco, and will show the apple growers the necessity for ordering spraying supplies at once.

Mr. Faurot states that the apple grower should now order his supplies, prune his trees, and where the San Jose scale exists spray at once, using for his spray ten gallons of lime sulphur to 100 gallons of water. This scale extends very rapidly and means a total failure to the crop.

FANCY CLOVER, TIMOTHY, RED TOP, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ETC.

Garden and Flower Seeds of Superior Quality. None Better.
Write for Catalogue.

JUL PETERSEN SEED & COM. CO.
709 Carroll St. - - - St. Louis

SEEDS

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,
CHAS. E. PRUNTY,
7, 9 and 11 South Main St. SAINT LOUIS

SEEDS OF QUALITY

A. W. SCHISLER GRAIN CO.

708-10 NORTH FOURTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Clover, Cow Peas, Grass Seeds, Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.
SEND FOR OUR ANNUAL CATALOG.

"INVINCIBLE, UNSURPASSABLE, WITHOUT A PEER."

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the TWICE-A-WEEK issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

TWO ONE-DOLLAR PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.
and this is the unanimous verdict of its more than a half million readers. It is, BEYOND ALL COMPARISON, the biggest and cheapest national news and family journal published in America. It is STRICTLY REPUBLICAN in politics, but is above all A NEWSPAPER, and gives ALL THE NEWS PROMPTLY, accurately and impartially. IT IS INDISPENSABLE to the Farmer, Merchant or Professional Man who desires to keep thoroughly posted, but has not the time to read a large daily paper, while its great variety of well-selected reading matter makes it an INVALUABLE HOME AND FAMILY PAPER.

Two Papers Every Week. Eight Pages each Tuesday and Friday.
Sample Copies Free.

GLOBE PRINTING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

RURAL WORLD and GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
EITHER ADDRESS, BOTH FOR \$1.00 NET.

POTATO POINTERS.

An experienced potato raiser says he begins work on the crop in the fall by plowing the ground rather shallow, covering the manure about three inches. In the spring he proceeds as follows: I dish as soon as weather conditions will permit, and plow the ground again deep, thereby having the manure covered 3 to 5 inches with loose sandy loam; harrow both ways and plant in drills, rows 3 feet apart, plants 14 inches apart in the row; covering the seed with a shovel cultivator for the purpose of having the field rough. The minute those potatoe plants peep through, harrow the ground thoroughly. You won't hurt the potatoes, but you will certainly slaughter the weeds.

Now remove the outside shovel on your six shovel cultivator and go after it as soon as the plants are large enough, cultivating them once a week until they begin to bloom. Go deep and get right up close to the plant the first time, after that stay away from the plant. Now here is the important thing: Cut out those high ridges, leave the ground almost level, and at the last cultivation, broadcast millet seed, insuring a good crop of hay instead of the weeds that we usually grow.

The Apiary

PLURAL MATING OF QUEENS.

That queens do mate more than once before commencing to lay, is a fact so well established that it seems almost unnecessary to re-assert it. But some bee-keepers seem to be unaware of it, and so are not infrequently at a loss to account for the appearance of offspring of certain queens.

For those unacquainted with the laws of inheritance, it may be well to state that the offspring of a cross between two pure strains are always uniform and generally present an appearance half way between the two

parents. The offspring of the first cross are designated as the F-1 generation. Mate members of the F-1, together, and the offspring F-2 are as varied as can be imagined; some are like one of the original pair, some are like the other, and others are like nothing in particular.

If, now, we consider a few hypothetical cases of queens mated more than once, we will get a little idea of the possible results to be looked for in actual experience. Take for example a thoroughbred Italian queen first mated with a drone of the same stock, and next with a pure black drone. Her offspring will be found as follows: Part of them will be typical of a pure Italian stock, and part of them will be typical of a pure Italian mated to a pure black; i. e., all one, or all 2-banded, or possibly all 3-banded, but quite dark, the type of one of two bands, or of three dark bands being determined by the type of the Italian used. For instance, a pure golden mated to a pure black—or a pure Banat or Carniolan for that matter—gives uniform 3-banded leather-colored "Italians."

If a queen of the same pure Italian stock be first mated to a similar drone, and second to a drone of mixed stock, the results are quite different. Part of the offspring—not always half, by any means—will be of the typical pure stock, and the rest will be all sorts from "near Italians" to "near blacks," or whatever the alien blood was.

As to the cause of the plural mating of queens, the following hypothesis is submitted: A queen-bee, like most animals, has a period of heat. Before it appears, she shows no inclination to fly or mate, and after the period—which may last 20 days—is over she never mates. While the period lasts she may mate one or more times; how many times I do not know, but I do know of several instances where they mated three times. This repeated mating of some individuals differs in no wise from individuals of higher animals. Some individuals will allow the approach of the male but once, while others may mate several times before repulsing the advances of the male.

—Arthur C. Miller, Providence, R. I.

The Poultry Yard

LAYERS VS. SHOW BIRDS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: To build up a strain of great layers calls for as much scientific knowledge and care, as it does to produce superior show birds. But in the work of building up champions of either class far different treatment exists.

To have strictly first-class egg producers, it is necessary that they be bred exclusively for that purpose, and after the strain has been established it must be followed by judicious and scientific mating.

It is not so much a matter of breed as it is the way the hens are handled that makes them prolific layers. It was said at one time that Leghorns and the rest of the Mediterranean class are the champion layers, and that the Asiatics are the poorest. Yet we have proof that in very many cases Brahmas outlayed Leghorns. The secret is to breed only from the best layers of the flock, and to have the hatches all early. Early layers will as a rule produce early layers. Good layers bequeath their powers to their offspring.

Another point is to stick closely to purebred stock. Of all the phenomenal records that we have heard of, not one was credited to a common, scrub hen.

Trap nests must be used in order to become accurate in the work. There is no other positive way of telling how good a hen is. The ability of each hen should be equally noted, and from the cream should come the next generation.

It is important, too, that the stock be strong and rugged. No matter how good utility blood is in the veins of the selected bird, if she is not from a hardy race she will not be able to show her physical powers.

It is a rule among marketmen that a pullet that will not lay before January, and a hen that delays operations until February are poor investments from a laying standpoint. They cost more than they are worth.

It is not always the early layer that gives us the best record. I have had pullets that began laying in October and quit in December, and did not re-start before February. On the other hand I had pullets begin in December and keep up right along.

In creating our laying strains we should aim to have good winter laying rather than a good year-round record. A dozen eggs in winter are worth two dozen in summer. It is not the number of eggs we get but rather the amount of money that we receive from them that counts.

So much for producing our layers: What about our show birds?

The fancier mates according to the standard requirements. He doesn't for a moment stop to inquire how good laying powers the hen has. He does not concern himself about an early egg yield; in fact he does everything to prevent it. A fancier breeding for shows in January takes pains that his pullets do not lay before the exhibition takes place. It is therefore not possible to secure an early and consequently prolific egg strain from stock hatched for these January, or even early February shows.

So in breeding, it has been proved, the two strains must be bred separately. Egg-strain fowls are not show birds, and neither are show birds egg strains. One authority tells us that chickens hatched for early shows, November and December, may be much better layers than those hatched for January and February shows, but they will be poorer show birds, and in fact, if pullets, for the fall shows they would hardly be able to win in mid-winter shows, the laying having developed them into hen shape.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.
Hammon, N. Y.



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic puts horses, cattle, hogs and sheep in the pink of condition. After the long winter on dry feed stock need a tonic. Besides, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic saves feed by increasing digestion. By the old methods of feeding stockmen had to let the hogs follow the steers in order to save some of the grain wasted through non-digestion. It is possible to save a part of this by strengthening the digestive organs. Sold on a liberal money-back guarantee. 100 lbs. \$5.00; 25-lb. pail \$1.60 (except in Canada and extreme West and South). Send 2c for

FREE. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

Young Chicks

At this time, when millions and millions of little chicks, turkeys and ducks will be incubated into the world, every available human agency will be employed to combat the deadly influences of Gapes, Cholera, Indigestion, Legweariness and hundreds of other fatal poultry diseases. Success depends upon your ability to conquer these diseases. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), just twenty years ago, was puzzling over this same proposition and the prescription shown herewith is his solution. It represents

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

and no one can dispute the absolute, positive value of the remedy for the above-named poultry diseases, because the best authority on earth recommends them. Don't lose your flock after it arrives—insure and protect the lives of your little chicks with poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

Our Proposition. Feed Poultry Pan-a-ce-a all spring and summer. If you are not satisfied beyond a shadow of doubt that it has cured your chicks of gapes, cholera, legweariness and the like, the dealer is required to refund your money. 1½ lbs. 25c. (mail or express prepaid, 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$2.50. Except in Canada and the extreme West.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains:

- Potassium Nitrate. An
- Eliminant.
- Nux Vomica. A Nerve
- Tonic.
- Quassa. A Bitter Stomachic and Appetizer.
- Hypophosphite of Soda. An Internal Antiseptic.
- Iron (Sulphate). A Blood Builder.
- Iron (Red Oxide). A Blood Builder.
- Carbonate of Lime. An Antacid and shell forming.
- Sodium Chloride. An Appetizer and Cleanser.

Under the supervision of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) the above is carefully compounded and blended with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

"INTENSIVE" POULTRY CULTURE.

(Cut this out and put it in the living room of your poultry house.)

Investments.

"Intensive" is the key word to poultry success. No man gets the greatest returns for time, labor, material space and money invested without intensive methods. The poultryman succeeds as he avoids wastes.

1. If under the most favorable circumstances one man can care for five thousand chickens and develops each to its best, then the man who cares for a less number has to reckon with the loss of time.

2. If with labor saving devices and convenient arrangements a man matures as many fowls as any two men with no additional expense, the latter suffer a loss in labor.

3. If by an economical use of material a person saves a fourth on his investment, the man who uses more is handicapped by a loss for material.

4. If ten acres can be made to provide for as many chickens as are now being cared for upon twenty acres, other things being equal, there is a loss to be charged to space.

5. If given a certain capital you get by fair means in the course of a year, returns equal to that of the man who has twice the amount your neighbor has to figure a loss by his investment of money.

Economic Factors.

There are certain economic factors in the chicken business which save time, labor, material, space and money.

1. Certain localities which possess favorable soil, vegetation, climate, and marketing facilities provide advantages.

2. Some poultrymen by their adaptability to the science and arts of the business avoid the mistakes of others.

3. There are breeds and strains which are more virile, healthy, and easily cared for than some.

4. A knowledge of the physical nature of the fowl, its tendencies, needs, weaknesses, and strong points are all important.

5. Time, labor, material, space and money saving methods, devices, and



CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT OHIOK FEED

The Only Original Dry Chick Feed and the World's Standard.

"Lady Showyon," winner of the National Egg-laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., with a record of 82 eggs in 82 days, and 231 eggs in a year, and recently sold for \$800, was raised on Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed.

We have agents all over the U. S., but if our agent is not near you, we can make you special delivery prices on 100 lb. lots, or more.

W. F. Chamberlain Feed Co., 371 N. Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

HAS NO EQUAL—NO CORN—NO BOWEL TROUBLE

houses accomplish more than all else with successful poultrymen.

Conclusion.

The possibility of success with the largest industries depends chiefly on their ability to conserve time, labor, material, space and money. Note intensive methods in large department stores. To get the greatest returns intensive poultry culture is absolutely necessary.

ROBERT A. HARRISON.
David City, Nebr.

HIGH-GRADE INDIAN RUNNERS.

Judge D. K. Ponder received a couple of sittings of thoroughbred Indian Runner Duck eggs of the Fawn, Pencil Breasted variety by express from a Tyler, Texas, firm one day last week. He bought the eggs for \$5 per sitting while he was down in Texas a few weeks ago. He says that he is just about old enough to show the people around here something about how to attend to ducks and to get lots of eggs, and he thinks there is no bird in the land which can beat these ducks he is introducing here.

He saw the exhibits at the great live stock show at Fort Worth.—Doniphan Prospect-News.

Breeding stock should be mated at least two weeks before saving the eggs for hatching purposes.

There is little use trying to keep turkey chicks on a limited range. They love to walk and also to roost in the open. The turkey hen is an ideal sitter, but a bad mother unless confident as she drags her young after her, and does not wait for those that fall out by the way so long as one is left.

A young turkey is like a cat; its power of recuperation is remarkable. You are never sure that it is dead.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.75, 100 for \$6.00. From Exhibition Banded Plymouth Rock and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at Glen Raven Poultry Farm, Circular free. Address: E. W. GEER, Lock Box 104, Farmington, Mo.

We duplicate all infertile eggs. White and Columbian Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns, and Light Brahmas. We use trap nests. In business for 30 years. Brahma eggs, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. The other varieties, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$10 for 100. Address, Michael K. Boyer, Box 2, Hammon, N. Y.

NATURE'S WAY

The Most Instructive Poultry Book Ever Put on the Market.

It deals with facts, not theories. Its teachings are based on the actual work, experience and results obtained by its author on a plant of his own, covering a period of fifteen years. It is designed as a text book for those just entering the poultry business and may be read with profit by those already engaged in keeping hens. Its various chapters cover every phase of the business from shell to maturity. Nature's Principles, Start Right, Selecting a Variety, Standard vs. Utility, The Proper Mating of Breeding Stock, Hatching, Feeding, Rearing and Housing of the Chickens, Poultry Houses, Feeding and Caring for the Laying Stock, How to Build Up the Business, Preparing Birds for Exhibition, and many other chapters of equal importance. This information is clearly and concisely written and the work is worth its weight in gold to those seeking real poultry knowledge. Its author is the well-known poultry writer, Mr. Arthur G. Symonds, who holds the distinction of contributing to more poultry and farm papers than any other writer on poultry topics in America. The book is neatly printed on the best quality of paper, and is nicely illustrated with half-tones. Price, postpaid, 50 cents a copy. Address:

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
321 Holland Bldg., St. Louis.

They can often be picked up to all purposes cold, inert corpses, and held in the hands and warmed, and then comes a gasp and a return to life, and the bird is quite ready for breakfast the next morning.

Have you poultry for sale? Advertise at 1 cent a word in our classified columns.

HOTEL BENTON

(European)
519 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Makes a special low rate to Stockmen,
Cattlemen and Shippers of 50c, 75c and
\$1.00 per day. One block from Post
Office. Center of everything.

Horseman

John Harrison, at Marshall, Mo., has a three-year-old Beazley colt that is showing every indication of being phenomenal this year.

M. L. Moore, the Houston, Texas, starting judge, is having his stallion Moore Wood trained preparatory to racing him in the \$1,000 trotting events in Canada.

Am I Early, 2:12½, the once half-mile track trotting queen, by Early Reaper, 2:09½, has been booked to Gentry Allerton 2:25½, owned by the Smiths, at Fayette, Mo.

We wish to place the RURAL WORLD in the hands of every breeder of saddle and light harness horses in Missouri. Will YOU help? Cut out the coupon on Page 5 and mail to us.

Jim Hamilton, is training Peter Bacon 2, 2:25 and the others owned by Mr. Cleek, at Shelby, Mo. Peter Bacon is a 3-year-old and will be raced after the close of a season in the stud.

Capt. D. Baker, near Warrensburg, Mo., lost four valuable horses last week, by being struck by lightning; also his barn and two other barns in the same neighborhood were burned with their contents.

Thos. H. Graham of Windsor, Mo., owns a yearling colt by Happy Walnut 2:16½, dam Gadabout 2:19½, that he counts on to make his way as a race horse when fully developed as he is a promising speed prospect.

At a recent sale of business and pleasure horses held at Macon, Missouri, 143 head were sold in 13 minutes and the sales aggregated something over \$25,000 or about \$175 per head. This was regular city market style.

The fair commission bill that passed both houses of the late Missouri legislature failed to become a law as did the bill compelling the railroads of the state to move live-stock within six hours after being loaded for shipment.

George Arnold of Sedalia, Mo., retained one of his choice fillies when he made a dispersal of the Arnold stock farm last fall a year ago and will mate her with Zolock 2:05½ this season. The mare is by Elliston 5387, dam by Red Wilkes, and of a very fine type for a brood mare.

During a visit to Mexico, Mo., several days ago, the RURAL WORLD representative had the pleasure of visiting the stable of Mr. B. R. Middleton, to see that great saddle horse, Rex McDonald 833, the grand champion saddle stallion of the world, that is now 23 years of age. The big black stallion is looking fine and will give a good account of himself for a number of years. Besides the world's greatest saddle horse sire, Mr. Middleton has another handsome high style saddle horse in his barn—Ortiz Rose, of the Denmark family. He carries his head as high and looks as fine as any horse we saw at Mexico during our three days stay. Mr. Middleton also has in his barn Peacock, prize-winning jack at the World's Fair. A large number of good brood mares were also noticed in the stables.

THE EATON STOCK FARM.

While at Mexico attending the big saddle horse sale a RURAL WORLD representative visited the Eaton stock farm, of which Mr. E. D. Moore is the efficient manager. There are about 35 head of saddle horses at this farm.

Particular attention at this farm is given to breeding a uniform color.



BONNIE MAID 7933.

Bonnie Maid, chestnut mare, 15.3 hands high, weighs 1,150 pounds, is very handsome with fine finish. She has been a winner at several fairs since a two-year-old. She gives a good account of herself in harness and is a sensational performer when mounted, racks and trots with great speed and action and her show gaits are all that could be asked. She is registered both in the American Morgan Stud Book and American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

King of the Highlands, sired by Judge Collins, by Highland Denmark, dam by Greatland, is the leading sire at the Eaton farm. He is a horse of fine conformation, with splendid style and action.

We were shown a number of fine horses and colts. Among them were Queen of the Denmarks, 7 years old that won \$1,900 in prizes last year.

Princess Eugenia that was shown five times at Missouri State Fair and won blue and purple ribbons. She won the cup given by the American Breeders' Association for the best stallion or mare 3 years and under, and won Junior Championship of Missouri State Fair last year.

Bavarian Rose, 3 years old, by Rex Peavine, dam Miss London, by London Squirrel, winner in her class at both the Missouri and Illinois State Fairs.

Hester, a 3 years old, by Montgomery Chief, dam a Chester Dare mare, won third prize at Missouri State Fair. Kitty Gordon, 2 years old, by Montgomery Chief, dam by Chester Dare, winner of yearling division of Futurity at Missouri State Fair.

Senator Cantrell, 3 years old, a Red McDonald colt, has a world of action.

Nellie Rex, 7 years old, by Rex McDonald, Trimble's Artist in foal to Rex McDonald. We were shown three 2 year old fillies; two by Rex McDonald, and one by Rex Peavine; also two yearlings by Rex McDonald.

Six mares with young colts by their side were noticed in the pasture, as follows: Iola May, with colt by Rex McDonald; Belle McCutcheon, with colt by Rex McDonald; Ima Rex with colt by King of the Highlands; Heptica with colt by King of the Highlands; Dora Biggs, with colt by King of the Highlands; Queen Tandy with colt by King of the Highlands.

There are a number of other good horses at this farm, about which Mr. Moore promised to tell The RURAL WORLD readers in notes from his up-to-date stock farm from time to time.

John Bannerman, the Kansas trainer, has accepted a position with Mr. Katterjohn, at Boonville, Ind., to train and race a stable this year.

ASTRAL KING, 2805



Saddle Stallion, with breeding second to no horse that lives. With a show ring record second to no horse that lives. The sire of more Futurity winners at six years of age than any horse that lives.

Mares from a distance cared for. Fee for 1913, \$50.00 cash, with all return privileges, or \$75.00 to guarantee live foal.

Saddle horses and young prospects for sale at all times.

JAS. A. HOUCHIN,
Jefferson City, Mo.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The ever recurring question is on again, "What will win the M. and M. and what the C. of C.?" The former has been won by geldings fewer times than by stallions, and more times by mares than by both horses and geldings. Yet the first two choices for the 1913 M. and M. are both geldings. One of the best thought of will be Uncle Biff, by John A. McKerron, 2:04½, dam by Star Pointer, 1:59 pacing. We all remember the M. and M. that "Kingmond could not lose," but he met a better horse, one with a Blue Bull mother, that had as much speed as he had, and could stand more heats nearer his clip, in Royal Baron 2:09½. There is no doubt in my mind but that the Europeans got one of the very sons of Baron Wilkes when he crossed the water. In the C. and C. probably the best thought of horse is Del Rey by the sire of John A. McKerron, probably the best son of Guy Wilkes. Here are two annual events that attract as much attention as any two races of the year, although they come early in the racing season. Miss Johnson 2:17½ by Happy Treasure hails from Kansas City, Mo., and is entered in the 2:15 trot for \$3,000 at Pittsburg, Pa. Every year's racing shows that Happy Heir, although all his life in Missouri and Kansas, was one of the most successful of the sons of Happy Medium. I remember the first time I saw him, just after Plus had made his successful bow to the racing public. J. J. Gardner from Valley Falls, Kas., had just been over to Missouri and bought him and was on his way back with him.

As a progenitor he was much more successful than many other horses better placed. The death of Mark Ten 2:28, brother to Mazette 2:04½ will be regretted by many. He was in the hands of one of the most careful drivers and care takers I ever knew, but became frightened at the

lowering of one of the city lights at Springfield, Mo., and started to run and fell on the pavement in such a way as to cripple him hopelessly and he was destroyed. Mark Ten with opportunities would have been a very fast horse, at either gait, and was a great breeder putting more finish on his colts than his sire, and yet there was an unusually strong resemblance between the colts of both horses. He was valued at \$1500, but I think could easily have been made much more valuable for his record gave little idea of his speed at the trot, the only gait at which he was ever handled. B. B. Johnson of Springfield, Mo., has a nice bay colt from his horse, Sir Hannibal, son of Allerton, dam a Grattan, bred by Jim Nichol, who has had so much to do with placing the black son of Wilkes Boy in his present position, in the breeding world. It is a question if either Jim Nichol or the late W. R. Carter got the credit that is due them for placing Grattan where he belongs, as one of the greatest if not the greatest son of Wilkes Boy. The best of his work was done at Montgomery City, Mo., where he sired Gratt 2:02½, Joe Grattan sire Lady Grattan 2:12½, that will hail in 1913 from the Granite State; Solon Grattan 2:09½, Grattan Boy 2:08½, Nutwood Grattan, 2:07½ (on half mile track), and others. Graham and Conley used Constantine, in Massachusetts, and later placed him in Kentucky, giving him every opportunity possible, until in his seventeenth year he was purchased by Mr. John Donovan and placed at the head of the King Hill Stock Farm, where he has been and is the leading Western sire.

Only a short time ago I saw a "complete list of 1912 trotters sired by record pacers," in which no credit was given Zolock 2:05½ for the trotter Bon Zolock, 2:09½, nor to Walnut Boy 2:11½ for Miss Walward (7) 2:24½. This is the second trotter that should have been credited to the old pacer. Others would have taken standard records, if developed, for at

though Walnut Boy is credited with 39 pacers and no trotters, as many of his colts were clear open gaited trotters as ever went at the lateral gait, but if a colt was by Walnut Boy, of course all was wanted was a good whalebone and a pair of strong hoppers, yet two of his 2:10 pacers went four legged. It was the fault of the developers. They could be whipped into money winning hopped pacers, but a little careful, intelligent handling would have made them consistent four legged pacing race horses or standard trotters. I look for the old horse to put several in the 2:30 trotting list now that the ice has been broken, and one has actually got credit for trotting 2:24. Others will buy them at the diagonal gait. Walter Moore says of things at Kalamazoo, Mich.: "In addition to a fine list of entries Col. William Push Engleman, the double-strength secretary, has made a master stroke from the entertainment standpoint by securing the Horseman futures. It will mark the first contest of the year among the colts and in addition to generally furnishing a good contest, colt racing has now become so popular that a race of that kind rivals in the interest any of the large stake events."

The only exception that I know of in the United States is the Missouri State fair stake, and that is not on account of the quality of the colts, but wholly and entirely on the strength of lack of pluck or class in the management. It is a plain case of want of executive ability in handling something that requires a little encouragement, and some opportunity, both of which have been lacking in the history of the Missouri State Fair stake.

VISIT TO ONWARD WILKES FARM.

Last Saturday a RURAL WORLD representative stopped off at Jefferson City and had the pleasure of calling on Mr. James A. Houchin, proprietor of Onward Wilkes Farm, the home of that grand saddle stallion, Astral King. Mr. Houchin was very enthusiastic about his horses and expects to capture a large number of blue ribbons this year at the horse shows and fairs. Astral King never looked better in his life than he did Saturday when Mr. Trev Anderson, the competent manager of Onward Wilkes Farm, led him out for us to take a look at.

We were shown a number of fine young horses, among them were:

The Comet, 2-year-old, Astral King colt, that Mr. Houchin says is the coming ring champion. He refused a large offer for him lately.

Queen of the Heavens, 2-year-old, liver colored chestnut colt, by Astral King. Mr. Houchin is very much pleased with this beautiful type of the saddle horse and says he never saw his equal.

Houchin's Ideal, 4 years old, standard bred stallion, sired by The Highest, by The Beau Ideal, by Dare Devil, was next brought out. He is a fine specimen of the standard bred horse, and comes from a family of show horses.

Another good looking young stallion is The Dude, by Highland Gay.

Among the other horses we saw in the stalls are:

Callaway Girl, a 4-year-old harness mare, by Callaway Chief.

Virginia Dare, a very stylish 3-year-old by Raven Dare.

Pauline Moore, three-gaited mare, by King Turner.

Bride of the Mistletoe, by Wilson's King is a very classy young mare.

Callaway Boy, 2 year old bay stud colt by Callaway Chief.

A large number of two-year-olds are coming along nicely at this farm. We also noticed 25 head of registered yearlings sired by Astral King and other noted sires. There were several little colts from 2 days to 2 weeks old, by Astral King. A number of

brood mares in foal to Astral King were seen in pasture, that will be heard from at an early date.

Mr. Houchin said the young stock are all good prospects that the people want, as there are no scrubs at Onward Wilkes Farm.

A LETTER FROM M. R. CLANAHAN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Responding to your request for news, and thinking this might be of interest to your readers, I offer this contribution:

Talk about Southern hospitality and good fellowship! You will find it down in the Peneerle.

Last week it was our pleasure, in company with the retired Capitalist and lover of fine saddlers, Hon. Paul Brown, of St. Louis—he of My Major Dare fame—to accept the true Southern and gentlemanly hospitality of P. W. Ray and Son, proprietors of Rayland Stock Farm, Bowling Green, Ky., and I assure you that "The Man From Illinois" thinks he knows a good fellow, or a swell bred one when he meets him, whether he be a man or a "hoss," and that he found both good fellows and good "hosses" at the Rayland Farm.

I shall encroach upon your good nature, however, by mentioning only a few of the good things it was our pleasure to see while down in the Peneerle.

Col. Brown has placed his good five year old stallion, Rex King by Rex Vaughn by Rex McDonald, dam Alice King by Forest King, with P. W. Ray and Son for further schooling, though as a three year old, he made shows all over Missouri and Illinois at the principal fairs, and from July 1st to Sept. 30th, including the Springfield, Ill., State Fair, Rex King showed a three year old without a single defeat. He was then in charge of the artist, Prof. John T. Hook of the firm of Hook and Woods of Paris, Mo.

Col. Brown, though no longer a boy, is nevertheless one of the boys and somewhat of a rider himself and it was a pleasure to see him mount this high headed and high tailed young stallion and ride him with such ease and grace that even P. W. Ray, the world famed expert, looked upon the old gentleman, with traces of the emerald, instead of the natural azure of his soft blue eyes.

At Rayland Farm we also saw the magnificent bay mare, Kentucky Selection, who is a full sister to Kentucky Choice and Kentucky's Best, they all being sired by the great big black, high headed, and high styled stallion, My Own Kentucky, owned by W. J. Hackney, of Oakland, Ky., and Kentucky Selection is out of that great matron, Little Kate and though Little Kate is not so very handsome, she is nevertheless a motherly looking creature. She was then due to foal by My Major Dare, and if the result fails to prove a world's wonder, it will miss our guess.

Kentucky Selection is a bay mare with a lot of size and substance for a saddle mare, but with a refined look from tip to tip, and a beautiful swan like neck, and if this mare doesn't teach the "swan song" to some of the best ones out this season, call upon me for the treats. Watch the big shows this season for Kentucky Selection. She will be there with the goods.

But talk about "Peaches and Cream," there are three young things at Rayland Farm that are good enough to go anywhere, in fact are like some things you have been told in confidence—"Too good to keep," hence I am letting the secret out. They are real beauties and pictures to look upon. George Ford Morris, with all his artistic touches could not improve the outlines of the three year old filly, Virginia Ray, by My Major Dare. She is a bay, proud as the queen that she really is, finer than split silk and more beautiful than words or brush can

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF 50c RATE

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed please find 50 cents for one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD addressed to

Name.....

P. O.

State

Cut This Out and Mail Today—DO IT NOW!

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

REGISTERED SADDLE STALLION.

Coming five years old, 15 3-4 hands, dark bay; sound; kind to handle; good boned and a sure breeder. Very handsome.

W. A. GRIMM,

1947 Ramsey Ave., Springfield, Mo.

vaccinations, I fear it hasn't "took," for he and the Colonel were quite chilled and had to take a warmer when we got back to town.

Down at Oakland, Ky., in the promised land, we visited the farm of W. J. Hackney and the home of that grand old sire, My Own Kentucky, 3764 by Chester Dare, 10, Dam Fanny Hackney by My Own Boy. This horse is one of the famous present day sires and as an individual am compelled to say that he is one of the grandest, highest styled horses I ever saw. He is large for a saddle horse but is perfect in conformation, high styled, looks and feels good, though he was foaled in 1901, he is as proud and limber as a two year old. I saw this horse do something that I think few horses are capable of doing. He is so erect, and has such power of elevating his head and neck that he stood with his breast, neck and jaws against the wall, his nose pointing heavenward (incidentally reminding us again of our host and the inscription above referred to), forming a perpendicular line from breast to chin. Where is there another that can do it? Mr. Hackney also showed us a two day old stud colt by My Major Dare, and out of his good mare, Mary Davis. He will likely register this colt as Major Davis. He is a splendid colt and with same color and markings as his sire.

We also visited the farm of Mr. Dan Amos, Oakland, Ky., who showed us a week old bay filly by My Major Dare and out of a daughter of My Own Kentucky. Mr. Amos has already had to refuse an offer of \$600 for the mare and foal, and I don't blame him, for he has a good mare, and his colt has the greatest style and highest natural action at the trot and carries the highest natural tail that I ever saw. She trots like she is on springs, and picks up her feet like the ground was hot. Barring accident, this filly is destined to make a history in the show ring. May she live to make it.

It was with reluctance that I tore myself away from the warm hospitality shown me while down in old Kentucky and long shall I cherish the pleasant memories of my recent visit to the Peneerle.

MILO R. CLANAHAN.

Liveryman (to rider)—Here, what's this? Half a dollar? Why, you've been out two hours.

Rider—So I may have, but I've been on the brute's back only about ten minutes.

When answering advertisers please mention the RURAL WORLD.

paint. Virginia Ray is truly a Fairy Queen, and a show mare with it, having made a lot of successful shows last season as a two year old. Oh, if she were only mine! Here is to Virginia Ray, the Queen of Equine Beauty.

Marcotta is a beautiful black, and typical walk trot mare, and with flashy white markings. She is one of the most handsome, and perfectly formed mares that will be shown this season in the walk trot classes. She has speed, style and action to let. Look out for Marcotta in the three year old walk trot class this year. Other exhibitors will know that Marcotta is at the show. She was sired by Morgan Pilot, and out of a mare by Peacock, by Blue Jeans.

But have you heard of Flying Hawk, that three year old son of that old Champion of Champions, Rex McDonald? He is said to look and act more like his famous sire than any other of his sons. His dam is Bessie Howell by Forest King, another old time Champion in his day, and whose services as a sire of brood mares has in recent years rapidly grown into prominence. This colt has been aptly named "Flying Hawk". He was first named and registered as "Crow McDonald", and of him will say that he is black as a crow, and a veritable "Black Beauty" and swift as a hawk and the three year olds that catch him this season in the five gaited shows will have to start early and go some.

Mr. Ray also has a fine five year old stallion, Highland Diamond No. 4767 by Golden Ray by Highland Denmark—dam Nellie Grundy by Grover. This is a high school and five gaited horse, with three white feet, a handsome individual, masculine in appearance, a good performer at all the gaits, and just the kind to make good as a stock breeder. Any one wishing a good horse of this kind can make a hit with him in any community, either in the show ring or in the stud—and Ray didn't ask me to tell this either, neither did he so much as suggest it. I have added this, thinking it may prove valuable information to some one looking for just such a horse.

Hervy Highland by Highland Denmark is another flashily marked young stallion I saw at Rayland Farm. Bay, with blaze and three white feet. Only been in the stables a short time but is learning fast, at least he is already doing good things under the saddle.

We were favored with a little spin by automobile along the turnpike road through some of the best country in old Kentucky, even if it was down in the Peneerle "Destruck." We passed up through the fertile valley known as the "Promised Land," and it is a strange coincidence that just as you pass under the railroad bridge before entering into this fertile valley, someone has printed in bold black letters on the stone abutment of the subway, "Look to Jesus." This suggestion seemed at the moment to appeal to our host, to some extent but like some

The Pig Pen

WATCH THE HOG CROP.

When the reports last Fall went out from the Department of Agriculture that the country had a record-breaking corn crop of course all the big dealers in corn for various purposes took advantage of the tip and began to hammer down the price of corn. Then it was argued by the buyers of fat meat animals that much corn meant much meat, and that in turn meant lower prices for them to pay the stockmen for market animals. These manipulators were correct in their arguments and deductions, but they failed to take account the very important fact that no matter how abundant the crop reports made corn, and how it might thereby be lowered in price the corn could not be transmuted into fat steers, and hogs if the steers and hogs were not in the country to eat the abundant corn and grow fat thereby. This has proven to be the case. It is especially true with swine, and the almost unprecedented prevalence and severity of hog cholera in the West has made great drafts in the stocks of feeding hogs. This unfortunate visitation has had its logical result in advancing pork prices sharply. These prices will no doubt rise considerably more, for aside from the decimations of disease the stock of hogs in the country was not considered above normal, says an exchange.

Men well posted in matters of hogs predict that these advancing prices will not stop till pork products reach that point where the consumer calls a halt by refusing to "pay the price." These same swine prophets tell us that good prices for fat hogs and low prices for corn sends many sows to the shambles that under ordinary crop and market conditions would remain on the farms as breeders to mother a new crop of much-needed pigs. There is part of a nursery rhyme that says "the pig that goes to market never can come back," and if so many pig mothers have gone and are going that way obviously we must raise the pigs to grow to sows to farrow the pigs to supply the demands of the markets, and that other home demand that comes to the breeder with terrifying suddenness—the cholera, that seems so easy to avoid and control in theory and so difficult in fact.

Now, in producing the new crop of pigs successfully too much and too cheap corn may be a disadvantage in the hands of an inexperienced feeder. Personally I am such a lover of corn that I always advocate and practice feeding it to the limit for all animals, but it very decidedly has a narrow limit in the average brood sow. The mature brood sow having exercise—as she should have—can safely be fed four to six ears of corn a day, but if she is to farrow a vigorous litter ready to eat and grow she must have a more complete variety of food nutrients than corn alone supplies. Before the pigs are born the sow is growing them from her own body, and her body is maintained by and from the feed she eats. If the pigs unborn are to grow and develop normally the system of the sow must have an adequate supply of the elements of growth required for the pigs. The unborn pigs, and the sow herself, are what the sow has recovered and used of the substance of the feeds she has eaten, and of these feeds she must eat enough not only for her own bodily needs, but

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best hard sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$3 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED. OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn. Dealers, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

for the present pourishment and development of her unborn young, and be strong in her bodily economy supplies from which she may draw for the heavy demands that her pigs when born shall make upon her. Therefore, while corn is a feed perhaps unsurpassed in making fat, it is lacking in the element called protein, and lacking also in mineral matter, both of which we find very essential in growing the young animal both before and after birth. These elements are needed in large proportions.

THE FEEDING OF PIGS.

When the recent period of industrial depression arrived in 1907, farmers all over the United States disposed of their pigs. They even sold their brood sows. This, in fact, was the beginning of the shortness of pork. But fortunately the supply of hogs was readily renewable, their rate of reproduction being so rapid. It is different with the beef animal.

Now another factor that has entered into the hog problem is the price of corn. Hitherto a large fraction of the enormous annual corn crop has gone to market in the shape of pork, bacon, hams and lard. This was highly economical in 1906, when the farmer could get only 40 cents a bushel for his corn, but this year he can sell it for 60 cents or more, and there is no money in feeding it to pigs.

In the great hog-growing states, however, they are solving the problem by switching the hog's diet from corn to alfalfa. That wonderful forage plant, being rich in nitrogen, makes lean meat. It is a growth food, and pigs fed on it gain size with extraordinary rapidity. They eat it green or dried and ground to flour.

The government experts say that it is a mistake to feed swine on corn alone. The hog is an omnivorous beast and in a state of nature eats roots, nuts, grass, fruits, and even fish and snakes occasionally. Two pounds of corn per day are plenty; for the rest of its supply of food the animal should rely upon pasture.

When pasture is lacking, alfalfa, cowpea or soybean hay should be chopped up with a hay cutter, mixed with the corn and fed as a thick slop. If neither hay nor pasture is available the farmer should use corn, with wheat shorts, bran or skimmed milk.

This is not a matter of interest merely to the farmer. It has to do with the cost of living, about which everybody is complaining nowadays. At the present time 47 per cent. of all the meat consumed in this country is beef, 46 per cent. is pork, and 7 per cent. is mutton. Thus it appears that beef and pork are about equal in respect to quantity eaten. From now on, as the years go by, the supply of beef will steadily diminish, and there will be nothing to take its place except pork.

IMMUNITY FROM HOG CHOLERA.

It seems probable that immunity against cholera on the part of the sire has little to do with immunity on the part of the offspring. Work at the Minnesota Experiment Station has shown quite clearly that pigs are born with about the same degree of immunity as the mother had at the time of farrowing. This inherited immunity is gradually lost by the young pigs, as a rule, as they get heavier and older, although occasionally such a pig seems to remain permanently immune. Owners of highly immune brood sows cannot depend upon inherited immunity alone after the pigs are about five weeks of age. The sows themselves are never permanently immune unless they are either natural immunes—which is rare—or have received actual infection. Serum-only treatment does confer an immunity to dams that can be transmitted to the offspring.—Dr. M. H. Reynolds, University Farm, St. Paul.

The Shepherd

SHEEP FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

A very interesting sheep feeding experiment has recently been closed at the University of Illinois. Yearling western wethers were studied and were fed silage with alfalfa, silage with corn clover, silage with oat straw and silage with shelled corn and alfalfa hay. The latter ration produced a slightly less gain than corn and alfalfa only but produced an equal finish with less cost per pound gain.

The most striking result was in the case of corn silage with oat straw. Shelled corn and oat straw alone made a finishing ration while shelled corn, or straw and silage produced a finish that topped the market.

MUTTON AND ITS VALUE AS FOOD

Farmers' Bulletin 526, "Mutton and Its Value in the Diet," which has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, tells of good ways of preparing old dishes and of new ways to utilize, and new dishes which can be made from mutton, and is the latest of the bulletins which have been given the popular name, "Uncle Sam's Cook Books."

Mutton and lamb have always been regarded as particularly wholesome and there is reason for this belief, as shown by work of the Department of Agriculture. Of the two meats lamb has been the more popular in the United States in recent years, perhaps because special attention has been given to raising it for the market and to extending its season. On the other hand, mutton is the favorite in England. The whole question is simply one of taste and mutton in some form or other has always been a staple and favorite food, used in large quantities, and on account of its good qualities worthy of much more extensive use.

In composition and nutritive value mutton is practically the same as beef, and the average loss in weight in preparing the two kinds of meat for the table is also practically the same, yet mutton has for sometime been a cheaper meat in our markets than beef. Buying in quantity is recognized as economical where the housewife has facilities for storage. There are many cases where a side of mutton could be economically purchased for home use where a side of beef would be too large for such a purpose. This would imply an economy in the selection of the mutton.

As regards digestibility, there is no practical difference in beef and mutton, both being very thoroughly assimilated. The characteristic flavor of mutton is commonly said to have its origin in the fat. It is generally relished, and may be developed or modified by various methods of cookery to meet the tastes of the family. That mutton fat can be used in the household in many ways has been demonstrated by experiments which have been made with it.

The ways in which mutton can be prepared for the table are very numerous. Some of these are well known to the housewife, and others are less familiar. All are worthy of a trial, since the ability to make many dishes with any given foodstuff is an easy way of securing variety in the diet, which is so desirable. The housewife who wishes to economize can make many savory dishes from the inexpensive cuts of mutton, which are palatable as well as wholesome.

Judged by its composition, palatability, wholesomeness, digestibility, relative cost, and the number of ways in which it can be prepared for the home table, mutton is an important foodstuff, which is well worth the attention of the housekeeper who wishes to provide her family with an attractive and palatable diet at a reasonable price. The Department of Agriculture bul-



Clip All the Wool
and get longer, better wool that will bring the highest price.

You can easily net from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, sweaty way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Complete, including four combs and four cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality. Set one from your dealer, or send \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines FREE.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
612 La Salle Av.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PRICE \$11.50

letin on mutton and its value in the diet was prepared by C. F. Langworthy, Chief of Nutrition Investigations, Office of Experiment Stations, and Caroline L. Hunt, Expert in Nutrition, who has had much experience in the study of scientific and practical problems relating to food. Miss Hunt made an extensive study of mutton cookery especially for this bulletin.

EXPERTS SHEAR SHEEP.

Sheep shearing is not a lost art. This fact is being demonstrated at the Annual Sheep Shearing contest being held this week by the College of Agriculture at Columbus. Expert shearers are on hand from this and other states. Hand shearers compete with each other and with men who use machines. Professor C. S. Plumb, who has the contest in charge, is much interested in improving the wool crop.

ROUGHAGE FOR BREEDERS.

The best roughage for breeding ewes is alfalfa and clover hay, shredded cornstalks and oat straw. Be careful not to feed too much of the shredded cornstalks to the breeding ewes, for fear of their getting too fat and causing trouble at lambing time. It is poor practice to feed the breeding ewes too much dry feed through the winter months, as this seems to hinder the milk flow at lambing time. Well matured, bright silage is good feed for the breeding ewe if fed about two pounds each day to the head.

REO THE FIFTH.

We continue to receive the most enthusiastic letters from our patrons upon the reliability, economy and efficiency of the Reo the Fifth and particularly upon its unique smokeless oiling system, says R. E. Olds, President of the Reo Motor Car Company. Willis Barber writes that he has just completed a run of 17,000 miles with his Reo the Fifth in which he used but two gallons of lubricating oil. He says that it is next to impossible to get his Reo engine to smoke and that he is astonished at the small amount of water which the Reo cooling system requires which is another good proof of the perfect design and smooth-running qualities of its motor. This is the same model Reo which R. M. Owen drove 1,460 miles as the official pilot car in the last Glidden tour from New York to Jacksonville on less than a quart of water.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange anything, let your neighbors know through a small ad at 1 cent a word.

EDISON HOTEL

(European)
107 NORTH 15th ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
(One block from Union Station)
Caters to Stockmen, Shippers and Country Merchants; makes a special rate of \$50, 75c, \$1.00 per day. Give us a trial

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

Cattle

AMENDING REGULATION ORDER RELATING TO INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE.

It is ordered that Regulation 20 of the B. A. I. Order 143, Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of live stock which is the subject of interstate commerce, dated March 22, 1907, and effective April 15, 1907, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Regulation 20. In States or portions thereof quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture for scabies in cattle, no cattle shall be shipped or moved therefrom for purposes other than immediate slaughter, except as hereinafter provided for, unless dipped in a permitted dip under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Cattle originating on ranges, pastures, or premises which have been cleaned of scabies under the supervision of a Bureau inspector or co-operating state authorities, or which have been determined by a bureau inspector or such co-operating state authorities to be free from scabies infection by investigation made at the owner's request and at a time best calculated to ascertain the actual conditions, may on inspection and certification by a Bureau inspector be permitted to move interstate for any purpose. However, subsequent infection or exposure thereto of such excepted ranges, pastures, or premises by the introduction of cattle from infected or uninspected territory shall again subject them to the necessity of re-cleaning or investigation, as the case may be.

Done at Washington this third day of April, 1913.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

GOOD TIME TO RAISE CATTLE.

"There never was a more opportune time to get into the cattle-raising game than now," stated Mr. Thomas H. Cross. "This advice will apply to all sections of this country where conditions will permit the breeding of cattle.

"There is a marked scarcity of young cattle the country over. It is acute in the corn belt and eastern states, and is more pronounced in the range country than any time since the cattle business attained decent proportions there. Those who intend to engage in the raising of cattle should keep in mind that good-grade cows and high-grade bulls should be obtained at the outset. The better they are, the cheaper they will prove in the long run.

"To indicate the hunger for stocker and feeder cattle was the stampede for supplies at the recent Denver Show. Around 12,000 head were auctioned off in record-breaking time and the average price for the cattle in the auction ring was around \$7.40 per cwt, a record for all time. Also the

new high price of \$12.25 per cwt was paid for a load of feeder calves belonging to Thomas Mortimer of Stanton, Neb.

"After my trip from rounding up the recent western stock meetings and the Denver Show, I found all stockmen eloquent on the subject of stock cattle scarcity. It is a situation never before known in the West. Thousands of cattle are not for sale at any price. There is no trouble to find a buyer, but there is trouble to find cattle for sale. For yearlings it is a \$30 to \$35 per head market and for two-year-olds a \$40 to \$45 per head deal, while aged cattle are practically not to be had. Many hay-fed cows are being sold at western loading points at \$5.00 per cwt. There are around 30,000 steers being fed on alfalfa in the vicinity of Phoenix, Ariz., and they are expected to bring \$6.75 to \$7.00 per cwt weighed up at Phoenix. A string of two-year-old Colorado steers were bought at Denver to go to a South Dakota pasture at \$7.50 per cwt. A fair bunch of Shorthorn bulls sold in the Denver auction at an average price of \$180 per head. The Harris calves which sold last year at Denver to Miller Bros. of Iowa at 7.00 per cwt, readily brought \$12.10 and \$10.10 per cwt there recently on an even cut, J. W. Bragg of Illinois being the purchaser.

"The western country is striving to build up their depleted herds. Even with united effort it will require several years to accomplish it. In the first place, breeding cattle of the right class are scarce, and in the second place so much of the grazing land is being taken over by settlers who will not be in a position to go into the cattle business for several years to come. Herein lies the grand opportunity for raising a good grade of beef cattle in the South, in the corn belt and in the East. A good high-grade yearling steer would have brought \$100 per head for beef on the market last fall. It is needless to say that cattle of that class, at that price, can be profitably raised and fattened on even high-priced corn-belt land."

SLAUGHTER OF THE CALVES.

According to the year book of Swift & Co. there were slaughtered during 1911, 8,000,000 calves, averaging 70 pounds in weight. Had they been allowed to live one year they would have averaged 600 pounds and would have given the country 4,800,000,000 pounds of beef instead of only 560,000,000 pounds of veal. This, it is estimated, would be sufficient to furnish a city of 350,000 people with its total meat supply for over fifty years. Reducing this to a one-year basis it would do the same thing for a country of 17,500,000 inhabitants for one year. In other words, the young calves slaughtered in 1911 to satisfy the call for veal would have furnished, had they been allowed to live one year, sufficient beef for over one-fifth of our population for a whole year.—Leslie's.

LIKE SIRE, LIKE CALVES.

Recently a state fair judge had to choose between two cows with the same dam, but sired by different bulls, for the female championship of the breed. So strikingly similar in type was each of them to its own sire, though the dam was the same, that there was no trouble in distinguishing between the two.

Sadie was eleven and Alice seven. At lunch Alice said: "I wonder what part of an animal a chop is. Is it a leg?"

"Of course not," answered Sadie. "It's the jawbone. Haven't you ever heard of animals licking their chops?"

The Dairy

HOOD FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We had six cows finish yearly authenticated tests in March. Their average age, at commencement of test, was two years, one and one-half months. Average production 6860 lbs., 3 oz. milk, testing 442 lbs. 8 oz. butter.

They have qualified for the R. of M. with a wide margin.

This makes fourteen that have finished their test in the first three months of this year, and they have all qualified for the R. of M. with lots to spare.

We had twenty-eight cows on test, that milked the entire month of March, besides the six that finished, and several that started during the month.

Of the twenty-eight cows, most of them are two-year-olds. These twenty-eight cows gave in the month of March 25908 lbs. 8 oz. milk, testing 1634 lbs. 5 oz. butter.

Their average time in milk was 178 days. Average production for month 925 lbs. 3 oz. milk, 58 lbs. 3 oz. butter.

With butter at market price, which has been 40c per pound at retail in our town during the past month, this is \$23.25 per cow, an income for the month, for the twenty-eight cows, of \$649.75, at the present market price of butter, but as we sell our milk at 10c per quart the twenty-eight cows returned us \$1,205, or an average of a little over \$43.00 per head. Jerseys pay their way. J. E. DODGE.

NAVY BUTTER KEEPS WELL.

Two hundred and seventy-seven samples of butter packed for the Navy last spring and summer were recently opened and examined by experts at the Department of Agriculture, after having been kept in cold storage for from seven to ten months, and were found to be of fine quality, being graded as "extras," the highest market grade. The excellent keeping quality of this butter is attributed to the fact that it was made from pasteurized sweet cream.

The United States Navy requires about 600,000 pounds of butter annually, which must be of high grade and good keeping quality, as it is sometimes necessary to provision a fleet for a cruise of several months which may extend to tropical waters. At the request of the Navy Department the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, has prepared the specifications for the Navy butter and supervised its manufacture in recent years.

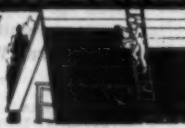
The specifications call for fresh butter, made during the early summer from pasteurized sweet milk or cream; it must be strictly "extra" in grade when scored at the time of packing; the moisture must not exceed 13 per cent in tinned butter and 14 per cent in tub butter; and which must be between the limits of 2½ and 3 1-4 per cent at the time of packing. The entire process of manufacture, packing, etc., must meet the requirements of the Dairy Division inspectors, who have authority to reject any product that is not up to standard.

Navy butter in 1912 was all packed in 5-pound tins, which are lacquered both inside and outside and hermetically sealed. This butter was produced in five different creameries located in three states—California, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

The government inspectors took a sample daily at each creamery, and these samples were placed in storage at a temperature of zero or below. In order to test the keeping

RUBBER ROOFING

Special Introductory
Price on Full Size
Roll, 108 Sq. Feet
Here's an opportunity you
can't neglect.
Galvo brand high grade
Rubber Roofing.



Made to Withstand Any Weather and Climate
Is offered for a limited time only at this extraordinary introductory price. Send in your order today.

Anyone Can Put It On
put on to last. It is absolutely
GUARANTEED FOR 25 YEARS

Figure out how much you need and send in your order today. This introductory price applies on 1 ply with 2 ply and 3 ply as noted.
108 Sq. Ft. Two Ply \$9.00 108 Sq. Ft. Three Ply \$9.00
We can also save you big money on harness, paints, oils, water troughs, machinery, etc. Write for low, net, factory-to-consumer prices.
WATKINS: Cincinnati New York Kansas City San Francisco
CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY COMPANY
23 N. Morgan Street Dept. 444 Chicago, Ill.

The Business Man Farmer

knows the importance of using proper machinery on the farm. He too, knows the value of feeding cut fodder. Proper cutting and filling a silo are as important as the silo itself. The Disk Silage Cutter (Patented), is built for endurance and satisfaction-giving. Prospective buyers of Disk Silage Cutters should know all about the Disk Silage Cutter. The information is free for the asking.
Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust St., St. Louis.

qualities of the butter the samples were taken out and scored when from 7 to 10 months old. The scoring was done by three experts independently, and the average scores ranged from 91 to 92½, the butter thus being in the grade known as "extras." The experts all agreed that it was a fine lot of storage butter, well made and very uniform.

The scientists of the Dairy Revision have for several years been conducting experiments in making butter from pasteurized sweet cream as compared with that made from ripened or sour cream, and the results have demonstrated that butter made from sweet, pasteurized, clean-flavored cream is superior in quality and will keep longer in storage than butter made in the ordinary way.

THE FLAVOR OF BUTTER.

Butter manufactured from cream of inferior quality should be thoroughly washed in order to remove as much as possible of the old flavor. Some butter makers after thoroughly washing the butter will work or churn it in a good starter. By incorporating this into the butter the flavor is materially improved, and during the winter, if the butter is consumed while fresh, this method may give good results.

The increased curd content will tend to decrease materially the keeping qualities of the butter. Therefore, this method may not be recommended for summer or for making butter that has to be kept for some time before being consumed.

IF YOU WANT TO

BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE

In the line of Breeding Animals, Seeds, Nursery Stock, Eggs and Poultry, Machinery, Implements or other commodities and Real Estate, or if you are in need of work or require help of any kind

YOU CAN GET IN TOUCH WITH THE OTHER FELLOW THROUGH RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

You can tell your story at a very low cost, as the rate is but ONE CENT PER WORD per insertion, the name and address to be counted as part of the advertisement. Each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order.

Everybody reads the Want Advertising Department. If you use this department to bring your wants to the attention of our readers, surely you will find someone who can satisfy them, and it costs so little.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK
And Send it With Copy for Ad. To-day.
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
321 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

.....1913
Inclosed please find \$.....for which
insert my.....word advertisement (at
1 cent a word) as written on the sheet
attached, in your WANT DEPARTMENT
of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, same to
appear for.....weeks, starting with
your earliest possible issue.

Name.....
Postoffice.....

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.
Published by
Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

L. W. Petty, E. M. Zimmerman,
Pres't & Treas. Vice-Pres't.
Wm. N. Elliott, Secretary.

WM. N. ELLIOTT, Editor.
C. D. LYON, Associate Editor.

J. L. McLean, Adv. Representative



Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 311 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmers can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Congressman Gallagher of Illinois aims to "strike out" the baseball trust.

The tariff question may at some remote period become only an unpleasant memory.

Foreign countries are paying handsome compliments to the American Department of Agriculture.

Give all the aid you can to the good roads movement by dragging the highway that borders your farm.

If there were more farmers in the United States Senate and House we would have less trouble about farm legislation.

The late rain which fell over Southern Ohio, April 13-14, called out the croakers, who see evidence that there will be no crops this year.

You should read all the letters we print from correspondents. They are helpful heart to heart talks and come directly from the persons whose ex-

periences they relate. They will encourage and help all who read them.

School children are to flood the country with letters regarding the resources of Colorado. This example can be followed with profit.

One man decides that the black rain brought an excess of sulphur which will kill the crops, yet in some places sulphur is being applied as a fertilizer!

Editors of farm papers should not be too hasty in passing judgment on Secretary of Agriculture Houston. He will probably rise to his opportunity and responsibility.

Park Commissioner Davis of St. Louis estimate that it will cost \$10,000,000 to complete a park system for this city. Even now St. Louis has many large and beautiful parks.

A man unable to explain the duties of Congress has been refused citizenship papers by an Illinois judge. If this is to be the test in the future, there are many now possessing citizenship papers who will be considered more than fortunate.

New Orleans, St. Paul, Denver and Jersey City have now adopted the commission form of government. The success of this new venture will depend upon whether the average citizen gives more earnest attention to municipal affairs than heretofore.

The one-cent postage movement seems to have had a backset for the present, other things being considered more pressing. However, it will finally come and will be a boon to business. The government would not lose anything as the volume of business would be more than doubled.

California's anti-Japanese agitation is in progress all the way up the coast into Canada, and the assertion that the Federal Government can interfere is flatly denied. The doctrine that the rights reserved to the states cannot be impaired even by international treaty, is vigorously asserted. That the situation is critical cannot be denied, and it is confidently hoped that Secretary of State Bryan may succeed in allaying the anti-Jap sentiment which now seems at its height.

PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

The Congress of Marketing and Farm Credits cannot be called other than a successful meeting if it accomplished nothing but the emphasizing of the necessity for some practical plan that will bring about a better understanding between the producer and consumer. The time has come when the farmer will pay more attention to the raising of vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs, butter and meats, to provide his home with ready cash, and as cash will be more and more in demand because of the high cost of living, and as credit under these conditions may be almost prohibitory, it will be economy to trade with cash. Consumers in cities and towns are more than willing to buy their supplies of vegetables, etc., from the producer, thus saving the cost of handling by middlemen. They will also get fresher and cleaner food by buying direct.

If farmers, truckers, fruit growers, poultrymen, etc., will let people in the cities and towns know that they can get a supply of superior products from your farm for a reasonable price, they will need no further inducement to trade with you. Why send your produce to distant markets to be sold to dealers when you can get a good market much nearer home? Find out what the people want, raise it and deliver it at the door and you will not only serve yourself, but also the anxious consumer.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Distinguished advocates of international peace will assemble in St. Louis this week. The sessions will begin Thursday, and among the distinguished speakers will be Andrew Carnegie, W. J. Bryan, Richard Bartholdt, President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, Manley O. Hudson and a number of others.

The wonderful strides taken in the past few years towards universal peace has aroused all the nations of the earth, and it is within the range of possibility that this movement will be successful in finally arriving at a conclusion that will forever abolish the horrors of war. We wish the Congress Godspeed in the noble work.

LAND VALUES, AND TAXATION VALUES.

By C. D. Lyon.

The writer of this has been pretty well over what is supposed to be the best farming sections of the country, and, as a student of agriculture, has never been able to see how land could be worth \$200 per acre to grow ordinary farm crops on, yet he has been in more than one part of the country where farm lands sell at from \$175 to \$300 per acre.

A few days ago we read an article concerning tax matters, and in discussing the subject the writer said, "in Blank County, where probably the average price of all farm lands is \$200 per acre, the 1911 assessed value was only \$30.50 per acre."

This looks very much like watered stock to us, and we cannot understand how land, which sold in 1910 at \$275 per acre, should appear on the tax duplicate of 1911 at \$30.50 per acre.

We cannot see how the people in such a county maintain an equitable taxation rate, under these conditions, as in 1913 a man may have \$32,000 in cash, paying tax on it, and in 1914, he may, by investing it in 160 acres of land, be paying on only \$5,600 and \$26,400 will have disappeared from the tax duplicate.

Per Contra, he may conclude not to invest it in land and go on paying tax on \$32,000, while his neighbor, with land equal to \$32,000 pays tax on \$5,600 while here in Ohio, farm lands were, prior to 1910, supposed to be assessed for taxation at 50 per cent of their actual cash value. The assessment usually fell something below the figure named, and our taxes were up one year and down the next, but now, with lands assessed at their actual cash value, our taxes are lower than they were five to fifteen years ago, and the same each year.

No wonder, that in some states where land barons have hundreds of thousands of dollars in high priced lands, with tenants rack rented the last dollar they will stand, that these tenants may expect to travel forever over unimproved roads, in mud hub deep, for the rate of assessment is too low to provide better roads.

We need a new system of valuation when lands sell at \$200 per acre, and the same lands are valued for taxation at \$30.50 per acre—one-sixth.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR CORN.

There is no land but what should be disked before it is plowed, says C. M. Long, of the Johnson County Bureau of Agriculture. The later the season and the dryer the more good the disking will do. There are several reasons for disking. In the first place it will make the ground break easier and prevent it from breaking cloddy. Then the loose dirt turned into the bottom of the furrow makes close contact with the soil at the bottom of the furrow and does not leave large air spaces as in the case of the undisked land. This close contact enables the

water to rise from the soil below and keeps the stirred soil moist which is especially helpful in a dry season. On the other hand there are no openings to hold water in a wet season. Disking before plowing aids in the preparation of the land after the land is plowed. The ground is thus worked down half the depth of the furrow before the breaking and when it is worked after breaking the seed bed has been worked through and through. If all the harrowing is done after the breaking, the seed bed will be fine on top and cloddy at the bottom. Where the weeds have started in the fields this disking will kill one crop and if the plowing is delayed a few days a second crop will start which will be killed by the breaking. In this way there will be one crop of weeds less to fight after the corn is planted. Too much attention cannot be given to getting a good seed bed. Plants cannot get food out of clods nor will clods hold moisture. Perhaps one of the most common causes of a poor seed bed is breaking the land too wet. This makes the land hard to cultivate all summer and does permanent injury to the land. The few days thus gained can never offset the loss in these respects. If the planting is delayed until about the middle of May it will pay to put some cowpea seed in the hills with the corn at the time of planting. If the corn is planted earlier than that it will be too soon for the peas and they should be put in some other way.

FARM FENCES.

By C. D. Lyon.

We will put up about 100 rods of fence this year, and it will all be standard weight, ten bar, forty-seven inches high, regular farm fence, barb wire on top.

Our posts are black locust, cut last August, seven and one-half feet long, set three feet in the ground, sixteen and a half feet apart, corner and end posts seven inches in diameter and eight feet long, set four feet deep and thoroughly braced.

I am not sure but that it would pay us in the end to set the end posts in concrete, but we have to haul our sand two and one-half miles over the worst road in the country, so we will set and brace the old way.

At our hardware dealer's the other day four or five of us farmers discussed the merits of heavy and standard fencing, and while a fencing agent was present with his glib talk in favor of the heavy, or all No. 9 wire style, the farmers were against him. This extra heavy fence is very hard to stretch tight, sells several cents higher per rod than the standard, and unless it is to be used as a bull lot, we cannot see that it has any superiority over the other.

It is imperative that a woven wire fence be stretched tight, and we do not consider it complete until it has had a barbed wire stretched on top.

Do not stretch this barbed wire more than a couple of inches above the woven wire, and any light brand of barbed wire is as good as heavier.

UNION STAR (MO.) NOTES.

We are in receipt of two subscriptions from Mr. M. C. Clark, who says he could not get along without the RURAL WORLD. He states that spring has come in that part of the state and that everything looks fine—wheat being the best he ever saw for this time of year. Grass is good and alfalfa looking fine. Fruit trees are in bloom and everybody is looking forward to good crops. We would be glad to hear from Mr. Clark again as well as others. We like short, newsworthy letters and will be pleased to publish them.

Perhaps the numerous rivers on a rampage thought it was the popular thing to do. Everything else is high.—Clinton County Democrat.

THE TIMBER LOT.

By C. D. Lyon.

By the time I reached manhood, there was but little good timber left of the grand forests of ash, walnut, hickory, basswood, poplar, beech, sugar maple, buckeye, hackberry, honey locust and elm which originally covered all our lands here. We never had much oak and not a great deal of poplar and by 1876, all the timber left was beech, sugar maple, elm and some small ash, all timbers not recognized as being very durable, and considered of small economic value excepting as fire wood, but by 1880 coal had supplanted wood as fuel, so the timber was only considered as cumbering the soil.

At that date we had some ten acres of timber standing, 85 per cent of it big beeches and sugar maples, nearly all mature and fully grown trees, some already dying at the tops, and we considered it good farm principle to clear up the land, even though some trees had to be burned in big heaps. In 1891 we had about 7,000 feet of lumber sawed some into boards for farm use, and a good part into pickets for wire and picket fence, of which we put up something near a mile, and which lasted, beech and maple pickets, just about twenty years.

Since that time we have twice had some 1,500 feet and once 3,000 of lumber sawed, and at this date perhaps 2,000 feet more would take all of the timber fit for sawing on the farm.

Some sixteen years ago, we came to the conclusion that we must allow some part or parts of the farm to become reforested, so we allowed the natural growth to again spring up on about four acres, and we can say that we now look upon those two little timber lots as being the most beautiful, if not the most valuable acres of the farm. Locust, hickory, walnut, sugar maple, ash and elm form the greater part of these timber lots, locust occupying fully half the space, hickory being next in number, with a fair amount of the other varieties mentioned.

For some years I spent perhaps three or four half days per year among these small trees, cutting down crooked specimens or those which threatened to crowd others more valuable, cutting off low growing branches, grape vines, briars or anything that I thought would hinder growth, and I am rewarded by a beautiful bluegrass sward, and perhaps 350 of as fine young trees as can be found in a day's journey.

Sugar maple and pignut hickory have outgrown the other trees in height, but in diameter the locust and black walnut leads them all.

A few days spent in a grove of young and growing trees will pay well, and no farm should be without its timber lot.

ACIDITY OF THE SOIL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Acidity of the soil as an independent fact appears to have no significance.

Acidity of the soil is in its effects on plants the same as alkalinity induced by magnesia or soda. There is nothing that shows that acidity of the soil is a purely acid problem any more than that a preponderance of magnesia or soda in the soil is a magnesia or soda problem. All these conditions call for lime. Acidity and alkalinity are both cured with lime. When magnesia or soda dominates the soil it is injured or ruined thereby. The first suggestion for the cure of acidity was with magnesia. It is not possible without lime. The magnesia can not be increased without an increase of lime with acid soils. Very little caustic soda will kill a poor soil devoid of humus in the eastern half or humid belt of our country. Its action is moderated in arid countries by the extra amount of lime in them. A remedy for it that is extensively used is

sulphate of lime. Loew & Day in their work for the agricultural department found sulphate of lime the remedy for the cure of too much magnesia in the soil.

Nitric acid needs no other base than soda to be available. Sulphuric acid is limited to one base in order to be available—that base is lime.

Plants get sulphur in other forms than as a sulphate, but apparently in no other sulphate than sulphate of lime. Nitrate of potash easily burns plants. Chlorate of potash can not be used, it is so deadly. Sulphate of potash in any except enormous quantities is perfectly safe. Either nitric acid or hydrochloric acid combined with potash will kill plants. Sulphuric acid combined with the same base is harmless. Potash, soda and magnesia are useless as bases for sulphur. Magnesia and soda are detrimental by locking up sulphur, and potash would be but for the facility with which ordinary soils absorb potash leaving the acid in some other union. That lime offers the only base for available sulphur is no theory here. The sulphates have no effect except the lime sulphate. Where the conditions are favorable that test can be made with as much certainty as goes with any ascertained fact.

It is not only reasonable, but it is the only thing that is reasonable.

W. H. ARNOLD.

CULTIVATE A LARGE, GOOD GARDEN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is wonderful what a great variety, and what a quantity of the very best of food for the table can be grown in the family garden. In these days of high prices for foodstuff of every description, it is extremely advisable to grow all that can be produced in the garden plot whether it be a small or a large one, or whether in town or village or in the country.

It is true, but it should not be so, that generally the residents of towns take more pride and delight in cultivating their garden ground in a better manner than those on the farms. They try to grow a greater variety of vegetable crops, and generally keep their ground cleaner of weeds, and produce through the season, not only a good variety of products, but have a succession of all crops of which it is possible to extend through several weeks or months, by a repeated planting of them from early to late.

The chief vegetables that can be extended through a season, are radishes, lettuce, peas, dwarf and vine, beans, bush and pole, and sweet corn. Others like potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, etc., can be set or planted both early and later, and thus get more benefit from them, than if all are planted or set at one time.

On the farms where the possibilities are really unrestricted for having all kinds of vegetables in the greatest abundance the season through, due care is taken in most cases to plant plentifully, one time, the staple vegetables, such as Irish and sweet potatoes, corn, beans, peas, and cabbage, and neglect afterwards to plant still more for a succession of all that can have their season extended. When this course is pursued, or if the garden cultivation is largely left for the women folks, as is often the case, there is a strong possibility of a very meagre supply of vegetables.

As a general thing the wife and mother is desirous and ambitious to have a large, good garden, but she has neither the time nor strength to do the work as it should be done. Neither have the small like boys and girls the strength or judgment required to manage a garden successfully. If there is a good sized garden, and one cannot take the time from other duties, to properly plant and cultivate it, it pays handsomely to employ someone to do the hardest part of the la-

bor, rather than miss growing a fine supply of vegetables of all kinds.

On the farms it is advisable to have a large garden, and if it is possible, so shape it that it is about twice as long as wide. By this plan, and the planting and setting of the crops placed in rows the long way, all the cultivating can be done with horse tools and implements. No one can afford, if there is a large garden, to attempt its cultivation with all hand tools.

Beginning on one side of such a shaped garden, first plant Irish potatoes. Follow next with sweet corn. Then set tomatoes, early cabbage, and sweet potatoes. Pole beans come next. Plant them in hills occupying two rows, and set the poles so four of them can be all brought together and wired fast in that position. This prevents them from falling over when loaded with pods and blooms. Follow all these crops with a few rows of dwarf beans and peas.

The rows for all that have been named, should be opened three feet apart, so horses can pass along during cultivation. In the arrangement of the rows of sweet corn, and the beans and peas, do not plant them all at once. Of all of them, make several plantings, some ten days to two weeks apart. By so doing, they can be had in abundance from early until late, or the full season.

Have one crop follow the other, as for instance: The early potatoes can be followed by sweet corn, late cabbage, cucumbers for pickling, or celery. When the first crop of beans and peas of the bush varieties are grown or the early cabbage, plant crops similar to those named, or others.

On the opposite side of such a garden from where a beginning was made with the potatoes, corn, etc., plant all the smaller growing vegetables, like radishes, lettuce, onions, beets, parsnips, and some others. As not much space is required to grow all of such crops needed in a family, plant them in rows the long way of the ground, but space them eighteen inches apart. Do all the cultivating of such crops with the small hand plow, the hoe, and the rake.

For a successful season's work, and a bountiful supply of all kinds of vegetables from early to late, try to have the ground very rich by liberal manuring. Use good seed. Plant all such crops as require it for a regular succession of them, early, medium, and late, and give intense cultivation, allowing no weeds or grass to grow to choke out or injure a full yield.

W. A. GRAHAM.

Indiana.

Thurston Reed is one of the farmers of Daviess county who is making a success of farming, with his wife for an helpmeet. From observation one can readily determine that these two young people are pulling together to make farm life a pleasure as everything is neatly arranged on their farm. Mr. Reed is feeding 45 head of cattle and saved something like 60 head of hogs during the rampage of cholera last fall and winter. Mr. Reed showed us 50 ewes that were raising 84 lambs that will weigh 40 pounds and they are extra good ones. All of the stock that is kept on this farm is the money making kind. Mrs. Reed last week sold \$77.34 worth of hens; \$11.75 worth of eggs; \$32.50 worth of surplus bacon—a total of \$121.59. Mr. and Mrs. Reed attend strictly to business. Mr. Reed and his neighbors are planning to donate \$25.00 in work on the roads.—Gallatin North Missourian.

The Commerce Club of Grant City is purchasing enough Reid's Yellow Dent corn to plant 50 acres of ground in on-acre tracts, on condition that fifty farmers will bring in and place on exhibition at the next corn show ten of the best ears grown.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Lower.

CATTLE—Supply of native steers, 15 car loads. Taking all in all, the trade in beefs was a spotted affair. The market lacked the support of the choice kinds and, after the first two or three hours of bartering, it was determined that a slump was inevitable, and it was then simply a question of how much the decline would amount to. Two bunches of fair quality steers went to the killers early in the morning at \$8.05@8.25, and this was about the only steady spot registered in the market. The bulk of the beef supply, embracing only the fair to good grades, changed hands in range of \$7.25@8.00. The decline amounted to about 10@15c, with a slow trade.

As far as the heifer supply was concerned, the quality was nothing to brag about, the bulk comprising fair to good grades, but prices did not suffer by reason thereof and in nearly every negotiation held steady. Slowness, however, was a noticeable characteristic, sales which were not on the draggy order being few and far between. Very few bunches that looked anything like choice kills showed up and the best price obtainable on the fair to good kinds was \$8.25. Bulk of this class cleared from \$7.35@8.00.

Cows were in moderate supply and with a fairly good demand and a goodly showing of choice kinds, values ruled from steady to strong. A top of \$7.50 was established and this figure was paid for several good quality offerings. The best changed hands from \$7 to the top. Common to good kinds changed hands from \$6.25@7.00.

Steers found their way into the hands of the feeders mainly and generally steady prices were realized on every sale. Choice feeders were a scarce article, although several bunches disposed of came near the class. The whole supply of these kinds cleared from \$7@7.55. Cows made up a fair quota of the day's stock purchases, prices ranging from \$3.80@5.00.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

EGGS—Very little doing on regular market. Offerings rather light, while most of the available supply was going into storage; prices firm; current receipts at 17c, including new cases, 16½c in good secondhand cases and 16¼c cases returned; Arkansas and Southern at 16c with cases. Duck eggs at 18c, and goose eggs at 35c.

BUTTER—Lower; dull and weak at the decline; offerings of creamery liberal—accumulated considerably on receivers' hands the last week, while the demand was limited to the immediate consumptive wants; extra offered at 32c and not taken. Country make (including new grass flavor) was in increasing supply, and tending down in price, current make creamery—extra, 32c; firsts, 29c; seconds, 27c; ladle packed, 24c. Packing stock (average receipts, roll included) at 23—selected sweet roll wrapped in cloth or parchment paper worth more and common paper wrapped stock usually sells at discount.

LIVE POULTRY—The real strength of the market or the extent of the demand could not be gauged owing to lack of offerings. Most inquiries were for this year's spring chickens of good size; fowls and last year's chickens—turkeys, ducks and geese were evidently not wanted. Turkeys—Choice dressing, 15c; culls, 10c. Fowls—Hens, 14c; chickens, young, 2½@3 pounds, 18c; staggy young and old cocks, round, 9c; spring chickens (1913), 1@1¼ pounds, 30c; spring chickens (do), 1¼ pounds and over 35c. Geese—full-feathered, 7c; poor or plucked, 5c. Ducks—Good run, 12c; poor or plucked less. Capons—7 pounds and over, 23c; 6 pounds and under, 21c; slips, 16c. Guinea Chickens—Round, per dozen, \$2.50.

Home Circle

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
A LULLABY SONG.

By Virginia Jackson Safford.

Oh, Baby, the day has sunken to rest,
The moon has risen its watches to keep,
Your little head's lying against my breast
As I rock you to sleep; as I rock you to sleep.

My darling! oh sleep! my treasure, my own!

You played and you romped till the stars came to peep,
And I was so busy, I feel nearer God's throne

As I rock you to sleep; as I rock you to sleep.

Oh Baby, my baby, some day you will go

Out into the world on restless feet
And how I shall yearn to hold you just so

And to rock you to sleep; and to rock you to sleep.

Then I shall think of the Child that was given

And the mother who stood at the cross to weep

Oh, I'm praying for you to that loved Son in Heaven

As I rock you to sleep; as I rock you to sleep.

FORESHOWN.

By Mrs. M. H. Menaugh.

Talking about presentiments always reminds me of two women—one I heard of, the other is a very close acquaintance. One never could bear the sight, sound or mention of a revolver; all through her life she had a terrible horror, and oftentimes through her sleep would cry out in affright at some dream in which a revolver figured. Taken to task repeatedly by her father, in the kindest way, she could not tell him why she was so mortally afraid. The other girls of the family would clean, load and discharge fire arms equally well with their brothers, but the one sister, not at all timid in other respects, was afraid of the revolver? Well? Only this. A revolver in the hand of her husband ended her life. Her sister told me that the look of horror and agony on her dead face, when they found her and the instrument of destruction resting so close together, was just as though she was as much afraid in death as she had been in life.

"What would you say about the life-long horror of a revolver?" the sister asked me.

And I replied that some insight, some forward thrown shadow of the tragedy, had been borne in upon her, some prophecy was speaking, and she understood sufficiently to grow daunted and afraid.

And in saying this I did not claim for that mysterious impression, any desire to spare the victim or ward off the horror; only a bold overreaching and overstepping from the future into the present, as if so very eager for the feast of destruction, that glances were cast into the banquet room long ere the hour set for the revel.

The other little "presentiment" woman had a dreadful horror of a bad marriage. She was so fair and highly gifted that every one predicted a brilliant and happy marriage for her. She had many good offers, but in her desire to live single for the purposes of art, she gently, thankfully declined every proposal, and went on her serene, gentle, high-bred way, living with her mother in the old home nest.

BEAUTY

BEAUTIOLA makes Beauty in one week. Price, 50c. Agents wanted. Big seller and profits. THE BEAUTIOLA CO., Beutolo Bldg., 2923 Olive St., St. Louis.

Rainy evenings when they were alone, she would talk about unhappy marriage until one might believe the subject exhausted.

Her family hardly ever heard her talk on any other subject; her friends knew the dread and fear that actuated her, and she often impressed others with her own fright and shrinking. You may have guessed the outcome.

This little woman went open-eyed and smiling down to a living grave; she signed with happy hand—while roses and dimples chased each other across her cheeks—she signed the paper that closed her out from every hope, joy, ambition and merry instance of life, and she went into changed conditions and aspects and scenes just as completely as if born anew. The paper was her portion of the application for a marriage license.

Where was her intuition when the shadow of doom hung over her—it was overwhelmed by the agents of fate; the same mentors robbed warning voices of their power and import. She was pained and wounded because she was so criticized and talked about, but she knows now that any one would recoil at seeing a baby walk over a precipice. Her marriage was the equivalent of this.

And as the old haunting thought comes back she knows what it meant—so, too, perhaps when the infuriated husband held the revolver to the head of the woman, who had feared such an article so terribly all her life, in one brief instant she knew why she had had that dread.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
KENTUCKY NOTES.

By J. T. Mardis.

I have been reading quite a bit on woman's suffrage. I would say here once and for good: Woman should not wish to vote. There are enough of good men, manly men, who can take care of politics better than women can. God made man to take all the sterner part of the world's activity. Woman is by nature the finer vessel. She was intended to be man's guiding angel. Any true hearted manly man enjoys the privilege of caring for and shielding a wife, mother or sister.

Any true womanly woman does not want to take up man's work or vocation. What kind of offspring can be expected from women who are willing to go in a parade and smash and break up things just as the notion takes them?

Of course there are exceptions to all rules, for instance where the head of a home dies from any cause it is sometimes well for a woman to carry on her husband's business.

We can note the effect office work has on woman. Many young women do this work, but it is in many cases at the risk of the woman's health; in time they break down under the heavy work and strain on the nervous system. The healthiest and most natural work a woman can get is that which is required to keep up a family in comfort. This gives a variety of work and if well managed should give a little resting time (so good for women in general.)

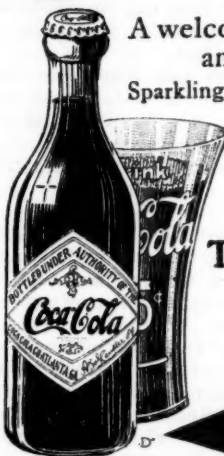
I have often been wanting to say something in regard to woman's up-to-date dress. Many things are said about the styles, but, I understand it is a man that sets the style for women. I would like for that party to make another change in women's styles, namely, to allow more goods to the garments. A woman was intended to be a thing of beauty to be enjoyed forever. Her garments should hang in loose folds to give her an angelic appearance and not in styles seen now everywhere. The question has been put, Why do our mothers dress in this horrid up-to-date style? I would put this question, If men do not like the style why are women subjected to wearing it?

My remedy would be, by all means,



The Best
Beverage
under the
Sun—

Drink
Coca-Cola



A welcome addition to any party—
any time—any place.
Sparkling with life and wholesomeness.

**Delicious
Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching**

Demand the Genuine—
Refuse Substitutes.

At
Soda
Fountains
or Carbonated
in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.
Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

change the style and hurry up about it. I notice in a paper where in Ohio they (the men) are trying to pass a bill on dress for women. Now, if men are really tired of these late styles, why do they not go to work and bring about a change?

No doubt there are many who would welcome a sensible change in the styles. I always thought it was bad enough for certain style at vaudeville plays but that is no reason why every woman should become a public show. So you see after all, ye men, it's up to you to bring about a change.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPING.

By Mrs. E. Kavanaugh.

I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for the last ten years and have derived considerable pleasure and profit from its bright readable pages and shall present the young housekeepers with a few true and tried recipes.

In preparing cucumbers for pickling, pick the cucumbers, every morning, wash clean; place a layer of salt in a two gallon jar. Put a layer of the washed cucumbers on the salt, then sprinkle a thin layer of salt on the cucumbers, and so on alternately until the jar is filled, finishing with a layer of salt. Cover with a clean, white cloth; press pickles down with clean, smooth stone placed on cloth. Examine clothing about once a week to remove any scum that may form; wash it clean and replace. When pickles are required for use take up what is wanted, soak in water over night; remove water, scald vinegar; put a few cloves in vinegar and pour on cucumbers and they are ready to serve.

To pack eggs in fall for winter use:

Place a paper in bottom of box of suitable size; put a layer of salt on paper in bottom of box; place a layer of fresh eggs (small ends down) in salt, then another layer of salt and so on alternately, finishing with a layer of salt. Keep box in a cool place. The eggs will remain fresh all winter and the salt will prevent them from freezing.

To prevent new tinware from rusting: Before using, grease thoroughly with lard, place in oven and heat well.

Will some of The RURAL WORLD readers tell of a good way to clean graniteware.

Would like to see some crochete patterns illustrated in The RURAL WORLD.

If these recipes escape the waste basket I may send some more.

FACTORY PREFERRED TO SCHOOL

In 1909 I took 500 children out of over twenty different factories in all parts of Chicago and asked them this question: "If your father had a good job and you didn't have to work, which would you rather do—go to school or work in a factory?" Of 500 children between the ages of 14 and 16, 412 said they would rather work in a factory than go to school. These astonishing and unlooked for statistics bewildered me.

I wrote down their reasons as they gave them to me: "Because you get paid for what you do in a factory." "Because it's easier to work in a factory than 'tis to learn in school." "You never understands what they tells you in school, and you can learn right off to do things in a factory." "They ain't always pickin' on you because you don't know things in a factory." "You can't never do things right in school." "The boss he never

Make Your Blood Pure

By taking THE SPRING MEDICINE

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Made from Roots, Barks, Herbs and other valuable ingredients.

hits yer, er slaps yer face, er pulls yer ears, er makes yer stay in at recess." "It's so hard to learn." "I don't like to learn." "I couldn't learn." "They're good to you at home when you earn money." "You can eat sittin' down when youse work." "You can go to the nickel show." "You don't have to work so hard at night when you get home." "Yer folks don't hit ye so much." "You can buy shoes for the baby."—Helen Todd, in McClure's Magazine.

WHITE HOUSE DINNERS.

It is suggestive and educative that the White House dinners under the new administration are dissimilar to those of the Taft household. The French system was liked by the ex-President, while the American, and especially the Southern service is preferred by the Wilsons. The hors d'oeuvre before the soup has now disappeared. The sweet potato Southern style, and the chicken a la Maryland are often on the table. Either style, French or American, is pretty good, but possibly as a healthful diet the latter, all things considered, is more filling. The Southern man or woman of white blood is not always of a robust figure. The eating they fancy does not retard their physical powers of the allround sort. They feed not only to digest, but to find joy of life. A person may need to accustom himself to the fare before yearning for it, but, for that matter, every person needs such a preparation for any chosen food.—Providence Journal.

TOP FOR PUDDING.

After baking a bread pudding, cover the top with marshmallows and put back into the oven until they melt and brown. This forms a delicious mock-meringue top that fills the place of the hard sauce usually served with bread pudding, says Good Housekeeping. Do not place the marshmallows too near the edge of your baking dish or they will stick to it in serving.

HIGH PRESSURE DAYS.

Men and women alike have to work incessantly with brain and hand to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands of business, the wants of the family, the requirements of society more numerous. The first effect of the praiseworthy effort to keep up with all these things is commonly seen in a weakened or debilitated condition of the nervous system, which results in dyspepsia, defective nutrition of both body and brain, and in extreme cases in complete nervous prostration. It is clearly seen that what is needed is what will sustain the system, give vigor and tone to the nerves, and keep the digestive and assimilative functions healthy and active. From personal knowledge, we can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. It acts on all the vital organs, builds up the whole system, and fits men and women for these high pressure days.

If you have accommodations for city people at your farm home you should advertise in our want columns.

WHAT IS LIFE?

(Reprinted by request.)

The following remarkable poem is a literary mosaic, each line being taken from some well-known English or American author, whose name in every instance is given. The author is said to have spent more than a year in its compilation.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?—Young.

Life's a short summer—man is but a flower.—Dr. Johnson.

By turns we catch the fatal breath and die.—Pope

The cradle and the tomb, alas! how nigh!—Prior.

To be is better far, than not to be—Sewell.

Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;—Spencer.

But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb.—Daniel.

The bottom is but shallow whence they come.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Thy fate is the common fate of all;—Longfellow.

Unmingled joys here no man befall;—Southwell.

Nature to each allots his proper sphere.—Congreve.

Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.—Churchill.

Custom does not reason overrule.—Rochester.

And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.—Armstrong.

Live well; how long or short permit to heaven.—Milton.

They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.—Bailey.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.—French.

Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.—Summerville.

They keep each passion down forever dear.—Thompson.

Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.—Byron.

Her sensual snares let faithless Pleasure lay.—Smollett.

With craft and skill to ruin and betray;—Crabbe.

Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise;—Massinger.

We masters grow of all that we despise.—Cowley.

Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem;—Beattie.

Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.—Cowper.

Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.—Sir Wm. Davenant.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Gray.

What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat.—Willis.

Only destructive to the brave and great.—Addison.

What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?—Dryden.

The way to bliss lies not on a bed of down.—F. Quarles.

How long we live, not years, but actions tell;—Watkins.

That man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Herrick.

Make then, while you may, your God your friend.—Wm. Mason.

Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.—Hill.

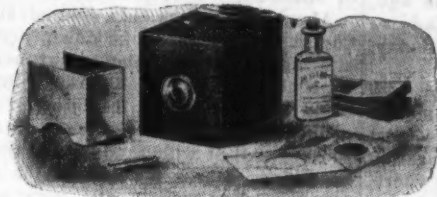
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just.—Dana.

For live we how me may, yet die we must.—Shakespeare.

MEMORABLE METAPHORS.

Vice-President Marshall's blinders metaphor seems destined to go echoing down the corridors of time. Whatever may be thought of its fitness or of its propriety for the place and occasion of its deliverance, it can at least be said to have contributed to the gayety of nations. I believe it was a no less distinguished authority than Benjamin Franklin who compared the two branches of Congress to the cup and saucer. The comparison had reference to the old-fashioned habit of cooling off the cup of tea by pouring the contents of the cup into the

Camera and Complete Outfit 25c



cells post for only 25c silver or 3 for 60c.

A little beauty. Sure to please. Leatherette covered camera and complete outfit of plates, paper, chemicals, etc., with complete instructions so any boy or girl can take good pictures of landscapes, buildings, friends, etc. No dark room required. No printing. Pictures taken and finished in 2 minutes. Complete camera ready for use shipped prepaid by parcel.

Root Sales Co.
224CN EAST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

saucer and drinking from the latter receptacle. The Franklin application of this metaphor was that the House of Representatives was the cup of tea, poured fresh and hot from the teapot, while the Senate was the cooling saucer. It isn't lacking in homely fitness.—Boston Herald.

DANDELIONS FOR GREENS

Dandelions make excellent greens, although many people consider them too bitter. Market gardeners now follow the example of the English and grow dandelions in sandy soil under

SILK REMNANTS

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN FOUND BOXES of beautiful Large Silk Remnants for fancy work, quilts, portieres, pillows, etc. One pound will make a grand bedspread. Send 10 cents for a big package of lovely samples. If not delighted return them and get 35 CENTS for your trouble. Agents Wanted. Hammond Silk Co., 302 Spangler, Pa.

earthen pots. This makes the leaves white, crisp, tender and less bitter.

To renew stained floors that have grown a little dull rub thoroughly with beeswax and turpentine.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

9569. Girl's Dress With Dickey.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 3/8 yards of 40 inch material for a 10 years size.

9559. Boy's Russian Suit With Knickerbockers.
Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material for a 4 year size.

9547. Child's Play Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2 3/8 yards of 40 inch material for a 4 year size.

9553. Ladie's Dressing Sack.
Cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 36 inch material for a 36 inch size.

9548. Ladie's Skirt.
Cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3 3/4 yards of 36 inch material for a 24 inch size.

9551. Dress for Misses and Small Women.
Cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4 yards of 44 inch material for a 17 year size.

9144. Ladie's Apron.
Cut in 3 sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 27 inch material for the medium size.

9564. Ladie's House Dress With Cap.
Cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 yards of 36 inch material with 1/4 yard for the cap for a 36 inch size.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size. Years

Bust. in. Waist. in.

Name

Address

RURAL WORLD readers should note that in ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only, for children give age only, while for patterns of aprons say large small, or medium.



NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

The children came in a while ago, with a gallon of mushrooms and we will have them for dinner this Sunday, April 20.

The variety they got is known to mycologists as *Coprinus Atramentarius*, quite a long name it is true, but this mushroom is one of the finest in flavor and grows almost everywhere. They never grow singly, but always in dense clusters, usually about where there is a rotting stump, and I have seen as many as a peck in one place. In color they are honey yellow, and a clump of them looks much like a bunch of peanuts set on end closely together, about the same size, but the color is not the same. They expand when old into a cup like shape, seldom into true umbrella shape; when young are dark ashy gray underneath, and when old turn black.

Our folks fry, stew, bake and scallop them, just as you would cook oysters, and we eat gallons of them every spring and fall, during their season.

Now I have told you of one good mushroom, honey yellow on top, ash gray below, grows in dense clusters near decaying wood, and I want you to gather and eat them as we do, but do not gather any mushrooms that are dead white all over, grow singly in woodland or pasture, and which are always full umbrella form, for some of these are poisonous and may kill you.

Many a man will walk two miles to the creek, and sit all day on the bank, trying to catch a sunfish about as big as a dollar, when he could find a gallon of mushrooms, much finer in flavor than any fish that swims, right near home.

The time will come when children in school are taught about edible mushrooms, as they are in France and Germany, and really about the only thing to learn is how to distinguish the two or three poisonous kinds from the thousand edible sorts.

We have to work in order to produce nearly every kind of food used on our tables, yet nature gives us millions of pounds of mushrooms every year, well flavored and nutritious food, that is allowed to rot away, simply because there are two or three varieties of it which are dangerous to human life, and we do not take the trouble to learn about them.

I once crossed the pastures at Blair, Mo., when thousands of pounds of the meadow mushroom were rotting or drying up, and at that very time they were quoted at 50 to 75 cents per pound in St. Louis, but Professor Hoover of the Warrensburg Normal school and I, saved enough of them for supper, although we had a row with the hotel cook before we could get her to prepare them for us.

Most people from foreign lands know and eat mushrooms of many kinds, and from them we can learn the kinds safe to use. In our family we eat about fourteen kinds, but in this letter I am only telling of a kind that can be found in abundance at this season.

NOTES ON THE WING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I regret some little time has elapsed since my last communication to the RURAL WORLD, but sickness and death in our immediate family prevented an earlier communication.

The 21st of February we received a letter from father, at Anamosa, Ia., stating that mother was in serious condition and that I better come on home at once. In about three hours after the receipt of this letter I was on my way home. A long delay at Ft. Scott, from some cause or other, made the commencement of the journey an anxious one, but we arrived in Kansas City in time to make our connections on the Chicago, Milwaukee

and St. Paul for Davenport, Ia. We left Lamar in a rain storm, but by the time we reached the metropolis of Missouri, we were in snow.

About fifty miles this side of Davenport our engine broke down, necessitating a delay of about four hours for a new engine, which delay brought us in Davenport way too late for our connections for the balance of the journey. All of which, under the press of serious illness at home made the journey long, tedious and very anxious. However all the railroad men seemed to have tender hearts and willing hands, so much so we reminded one of the conductors that "he must have had a good mother once" to which he replied, "Yes, but I lost her three years ago in April."

All things finally come to an end and after some delays, and sharp figuring on the part of the courteous railroad men we finally arrived at our destination, to find mother a little more comfortable than when we were sent for, but her illness was serious. She continued to grow worse, her suffering more intense, and finally on the night of the 7th of March she passed on to her eternal rest. The parting, of course was very sad for the few of us who are left, but these things must in time come to all of us, and we try to be resigned to the inevitable. The worst and saddest of it all is that the old home, in which father and mother have lived for some thirty years must be broken up, their possessions, and keepsakes divided and scattered somewhat, as father goes to live part of the time with an only daughter and part of the time with an only son.

This was the first time we had been in the old home town for over 16 years and such changes as had taken place, confirming or ratifying the old adage that "time and tide wait for no man." New residences, many of them had been erected, business houses torn down and new ones built in their stead, business and professional men gone and moved away, those who were then children come to manhood, and those who were in their seniority gone on to the Great Beyond. I think we counted up only four business men still in business when we left many years ago, and only two of three professional men. So in actuality we seemed almost like it was a strange town in which we were; especially was this true when attending Sunday school and church, where we met less than a dozen people who were there sixteen years ago.

Our journey home was more pleasant; there was no snow, no delays, but some rain, though not enough to put us to any inconvenience. Very little farming as yet (April 4th) seems to have been done, owing no doubt to somewhat excessive rains.

Coming on into our own Barton County, Mo., we find the season a little more advanced than in Iowa, in that the trees and shrubs are budding out more and the grass more green, but thus far it has been a little too wet for farming operations to any great extent.

Live stock of all kinds have wintered well and are in good shape, and all kinds of farm produce offered for sale bring good prices, and the farmers as a whole are quite hopeful of a prosperous productive season.

We enjoyed the visit portion of our trip in Iowa (if such it could be called); at least we were pleased to meet and greet the former, few friends and kindred, and we regretted to part with them to come back to Missouri, but after all it seems good to be home, and among the friends and acquaintances of more recent years.

"OLD HICKORY."

Lamar, Barton Co., Mo., Apr. 9, '13.

People inquire at this office about many things that should be advertised. Get in touch with them. 1 cent a word.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Squire Blackwell, the colored farmer of Salt River township, and his family, were in town Friday evening in their automobile.—Louisiana Press-Journal.

L. W. Petty, president of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD Publishing Co., St. Louis, spent Thursday and Friday here. Mr. Petty came in the interest of his splendid publication.—Mexico (Mo.) Intelligencer.

Mrs. N. G. Ellis claims the championship in the chicken business so far this season. Some weeks ago she set a hen on seventeen eggs. In due time the hen came off with eighteen bright and healthy chickens.—Pattonsburg Call.

Polk county is shipping close to \$1,000 worth of cream per week and still the dairy business of the county is in its infancy. Polk county is the ideal dairy and poultry country and concerted effort should be made to advance both.—Bollivar Herald.

Blairstown claims the honor of having the record of the largest hen. Last week Chas. Rearick, proprietor of the Blairstown Feed and Produce house, purchased a hen from Henry Smith, living south of this place, that weighed thirteen pounds and sold for thirteen cents a pound and brought \$1.69.—Blairstown Herald.

Beef was pretty high when the cow jumped over the moon, but not much higher than poultry at present prices. Monday A. K. Bartlett brought seven hens to town and received \$6.16 for them. The biddies weighed forty-five pounds and he received 14 cents for every pound. Incubators are pretty popular just now.—Burlington Junction Post.

Without something happens out of the ordinary there will be a good peach crop in Ripley county this season. and, in fact, there will be a good apple crop and fruit crop generally. Now it is up to those having lots of peaches to get a lesson from the manner in which the last peach crop here was mis-marketed, and do better this year.—Doniphan Prospect-News.

We are now pretty well assured that when the old Houck railroad is put in proper shape, Perryville will be on the main line of the Frisco. That will put us in close touch with St. Louis. When that condition arises this county and especially the locality around Perryville will find small fruit, gardening and truck farming a paying investment. Now is the time to get ready.—Perry County Republican.

Not many farmers are coming to town these days. The weather has been fine for plowing and garden planting and in several instances corn has also been put in. Wheat and oats never looked better, the meadows have an abundance of grass and the fruit trees have a world of buds. The future looks bright for a bumper harvest for the farmer and better times ahead.—St. Clair County Democrat.

W. T. Ridgeway of Brookfield, Mo., bought recently two car loads of extra good steers which he will feed out for the early summer market. There were 48 head of steers in the string, and Mr. Ridgeway paid \$4,800 for them, which made them about the most expensive feeders he ever handled. But Mr. Ridgeway sees nothing in the near future to hurt the fat cattle market, so he considers the deal a safe one.—Chariton Courier.

The public sale of Willis Knox, who lives between Shawneetown and New Wells, took place last Monday, after having been twice postponed. People were there from nearly all parts of the county, attracted by the offering of good stock. And that it pays to raise good stock was attested by the prices which were realized. A Shorthorn cow and calf brought \$135, while another calf of the same cow brought \$50. Two heifers sold respectively

\$100 and \$75. Pasture cattle sold by weight and one lot brought \$7.65, the other \$8 per hundred pounds. Sheep went as high as \$10 a head, while hogs also went high.—Jackson Items.

Hon. W. I. Diffenderfer, of Lebanon, has resigned his position as bank cashier and is preparing to tour Europe as a member of the commission to investigate and report to Congress as to rural credits in the old countries. Mr. Diffenderfer's knowledge of the banking and loan business in a farming community and his general business acumen make him a valuable member of the commission and all South Missouri feels honored by his selection.—West Plains Journal.

Wesley Winn: "I now own the Ben Sims farm of 623 acres north and northeast of Thompson. Moved in just recently. Bob Buckner says I have the best farm in Audrain county. Over 300 acres is in bluegrass—ground never broke—and it's the prettiest field you ever saw. I have a field of wheat of fine prospects, too. Will put in 100 acres of corn this year. My father and brother Ben are with me. We expect to make things go. I bought the place of R. H. Dakin."—Mexico Message.

Up in Columbus township, Johnson County, Bert Fitch is developing into quite an alfalfa wizard. He showed us a field that had been in alfalfa for five years. He grows it on his waste land. One field is literally sitting up edge-wise and he has alfalfa on both sides of it. He seems to have no trouble in getting it to grow anywhere. He is actually having trouble in getting it killed out. He showed me a patch that had been broken and planted to potatoes and the alfalfa was coming up all over it.—Holden Progress.

Dell Parker and G. M. Nelson of Benjamin returned Wednesday morning from Kansas City, where they had purchased 55 head of yearling cattle at \$8 per cwt. Mr. Parker brought back with him an elegant pair of horns from a Texas steer. These horns are beautifully polished and mounted, and in the mounting are a pair of very small horns, such as appear on the high bred cattle of the northern states, and the two sections of the outer wall of a polished hoof. He displayed them for a day at the Bank of Canton.—Canton News.

In telling of the cyclone that passed over Sturgeon recently the Columbia Tribune says: "Mr. Wingo saw straws driven an inch into a cedar post. Mr. Mathis, the old gentleman that was killed, had 216 chickens and 56 geese. The force of the storm drifted the fowls against a woven wire fence, killing every one of them. Half of the chickens were picked absolutely clean. E. S. Stentley, the banker at Sturgeon, had two large pens filled with corn. The grain was lying on the ground, but there wasn't a cob to be seen anywhere."

So long as the various mutual insurance companies are doing business in the State in the safe and sensible manner which they adopted some years ago it will make little difference with the farmers if all the old line companies pull up stakes and clear out. As an instance of the prompt manner in which the mutual companies are meeting all losses this is mentioned: A few days since the barn of a Lafayette County farmer was struck by lightning at 5:30 a. m. and totally destroyed. He held a policy in the Patrons' Mutual Co. of Lafayette County and at once notified the secretary of his loss. At 11:30 a. m., six hours after the fire, he received a check in full payment of his loss. Ray County is blessed with a mutual company, which meets all losses promptly, probably not so quickly as the Lafayette company paid this one, but it has never failed to pay a loss and has never contested a claim.—Richmond Conservator.

RURAL WORLD WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
ONE CENT A WORD

For each insertion.

4 LINES 4 TIMES, \$1.
No ad accepted for less than 25 cents.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CHRISTIAN WOMAN—to do housework in family of five; good country home, four miles from two towns, in good neighborhood. Harry L. Day, Union, Mo., R. F. D. No. 2.

One Thousand Agents Wanted to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

PURE KAFIR SEED—Yielded 500 fold, only 20 per pound in sacks. Want Christian laborers and tenants for our 6000-acre co-operative ranch. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kans.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ARKANSAS FARM of 80 acres, 30 acres cultivated; dwelling house, barn, orchard, etc. Price, \$5 per acre. Terms, one-third cash down, balance one and two years. Box 36, Searcy, Ark.

CHEAP, RICH ARKANSAS VALLEY lands on railroad. T. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

FOR SALE—30 acres, \$850. Five-room house, barn, hen houses, good orchard. H. J. Geisel, Route 2, Jonesburg, Mo.

FOR SALE—70-acre dairy, fruit, truck and poultry farm, 3 miles out on Jackson pike; best road in the county. Will be sold for 1/4 cash, balance on 5 years' time, with 6 per cent interest. This is a snap, and the first man with the cash gets a bargain. Come quick and see me. Lawrence Morrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

RANCH FOR SALE—680 acres, patented, fenced, in Pecos National Forest; \$20 per acre; stock if desired. S. Viveash, Pecos, N. M.

FOR SALE—200-acre Alfalfa, Grain and Stock Ranch; improved; \$65 A.; 1/4 down; terms on bal. No better bargain under Gunnison Tunnel. Joel Hayden, Montrose, Colo.

SEED CORN.

SEED CORN—Reid's Yellow Dent and Johnson County White, from prize-winning stock; test 99 per cent; in ear, per bushel, \$3.75; shelled, per bushel, \$2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shady Lane Stock Farm, Jerseyville, Ill.

SEED CORN FOR SALE—White Elephant, Fancy selected, Shelled, Graded, Tested 96 per cent. This is a heavy yielder, medium cob, deep grained, and large ears; matures in 10 days; per bushel, \$1.75. Further particulars, write: Robt. Plate, Mexico, Mo.

CHEAP SEED CORN—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

PURE-BRED GOLDEN EAGLE SEED CORN—Extra deep grain, small cob, 10 days earlier than Reid's; shelled 90 per cent of corn to cob; shelled sample free; sample ears mailed 20 cts. Carefully selected, hand-shelled corn, \$2.00 per bushel. J. E. Moss, Sturgeon, Mo.

LARGE EARLY WHITE DENT SEED CORN \$2.25 per bushel. Sacks free; took first prize and sweepstakes over 400 exhibitors. Eggs for hatching from prize-winning Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Ed. Sterns, Route 1, Herrin, Ill.

CLOVER SEED.

PLANTS FOR SALE.

Sweet Clover at reasonable prices. Order now for early spring delivery. Also, inoculating soil, for Alfalfa and Sweet Clover inoculating purpose; also seed. With Plants success is certain. Try them. Can be sent by parcel post. Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Large, biennial cultivated variety, for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Price and circular how to grow it sent free on request. Bokara Seed Co., Box D, Falmouth, Ky.

SEEDS—Alfalfa, \$6; timothy, blue grass and cane, \$2; sweet clover, \$9. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. Mulhall, Soo City, Ia.

POTATOES.

POTATO SLIPS FOR SALE—Enormous, improved Golden Beauty and Nancy Hall; will begin shipping about April 1 or 15 to July 1. One dollar and fifty cents per thousand all around. Safe delivery guaranteed. Largest plant bed in the South, four acres. You will make no mistake in placing your order here. Send in your orders for May and June. Millions of plants for sale. Special prices to dealers. C. M. McKinney, Louise, Fla.

GODBEY'S TRIUMPH SWEET POTATO—Ready for the table in 60 days after planting. Yields twice as much as any other sort. Keeps all the year around. Price of plants \$1.75 per 1000. I guarantee plants to reach you in good order. Will send sample of potato with plants if requested. T. K. Godbey, Waldo, Florida.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

POULTRY.

OZARK STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred. Red cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Good stock at bargain prices. E. M. Pinto, St. James, Missouri.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15; \$6.00 per hundred. Breeding stock surpassed by none; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. Clough, Carrollton, Illinois.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Well mated birds; excellent type and color; prize winners; heavy layers; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

NOW is the time to buy eggs, \$1.00 per 15; chicks 12 1-2c each, range raised White Leghorns bred to lay. Kruse Poultry Farm, Kirkwood, Mo.

NOW is the time to get cheap eggs of the R. C. R. I. Reds, the great layers. 60c a setting, \$3.50 a hundred. G. Kitterer, Concordia, Mo.

PRIZE WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Eggs for hatching. Reasonable. G. D. Leggett, Morgan Heights, Carthage, Mo.

BABY CHICKS—550 eggs incubating; hatch May 1st. Barred P. Rock, 12 1/2c each. Brown Leghorn, 10c. All thoroughbred. Order early. E. W. Geer, Farmington, Mo. Phone. 341-R.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—No. 1 farm stock, bred to lay; 15 eggs for \$1.00. Mrs. S. A. Bassett, Miller, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Two flocks, unrelated; large frames, above standard weight. Eggs, \$3.50 per dozen. Mrs. Peck, Nabb, Indiana.

EGGS—From prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, headed by cockerel, from the noted yards of J. M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., \$1.00 per setting. Also Poland-Chinas, either sex, ready for service, \$15.00, pedigreed. Thos. Cannedy, Roodhouse, Ill.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. George Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large, farm-raised. Price, \$1.25 per setting; \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. J. O. Bassett, Vienna, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH EGGS FOR SALE—Heavy laying strain; \$1.50 for 15; \$2.00 for 30. R. B. Woods, Bernale, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Winners of highest honors at St. Louis, Sedalia, Mo.; Springfield, Ill. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Dan Oberhelmann, Holstein, Mo.

HANLY'S FANCY PLYMOUTH BARRED ROCKS—Latham pullet—mating strain: pen 1, \$5.00 per 15; pen 2, \$2.50 per 15; pen 3, \$2.00 per 15; pen 4, ckl. mating. Thompson's Ringlets, ckl. mating, \$2.50 per 15; Buff Rocks, Poley & Harter strains; White Rocks, Bickerdike pedigreed strain, \$2.50 for both kinds, per 15. Guarantee 60 per cent fertile or duplicate at half price. Order from this ad. J. H. Hanly, Breeder, Monticello, Mo.

BARRED ROCKS exclusive for 15 years. Eggs, 16, 75c; \$4.00, 100. Well barred. Large bone. Winning stock. Sure hatch. Mrs. H. C. Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

CHERRY R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs from exhibition stock \$3.00 per 15; range \$1.00. Orders booked for baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Price, Litchfield, Ill.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Up-right and racy carriage; layers of the pure white eggs; \$2.00 per 15; white and fawn eggs, 10 cts. each; \$2.50 per 30. Mae Paup, Carrollton, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs from select fowls—the kind that lay—\$3.50 per 100. Bear Creek Farm, Palmer, Ill.

ANCONAS—Ideal farm chicken. Best layers, small eaters. Lays large, white eggs. My breeding birds are beautiful. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2.00. T. Z. Richey, Cannelton, Ind.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. No. 1 Farm Stock—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. MRS. C. D. LYON, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 per 15; good stock. E. F. Bowles, Barnett, Ill.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEYS—Largest tom weighed 61 lbs. Eggs, \$3 per 12. Barred P. Rock eggs, \$2.50 per 15; circular free. Geo. W. Wingo & Son, R. 2-B, Mayfield, Ky.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS for sale, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 sitting. Mrs. A. Brower, Rinehart, Mo.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—Three registered Holstein Bull Calves at \$25.00 each. Write F. Blon McCurry, Steward for the Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton, Mo.

FOR SALE—A ten months' old Red Polled bull calf, eligible for registry. Address: T. H. Harvey, Effingham, Ill.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

HORSES.

REGISTERED COACH STALLION FOR SALE—Six years old, 16 hands high, sound, proven breeder, \$250. cash for quick sale. Also large 7 year old Standard-Registered Brood Mare, in foal, might exchange. Ray Rodgers, Bowling Green, Mo.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES—Healthy, growthy, prolific. Pigs, \$10 each. Bred glits for June farrow, \$40 each. H. H. Shepard, Pacific, Mo.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Duroc Jersey pigs, either sex; from mature sire and dams. Prices right. Frank Mumford, Oakland, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. GUNN'S ECZEMA CURE, guaranteed to cure Eczema, Ulcers, Pimples, Barbers' Itch, or any eruption of the skin, or money returned. Price, \$1.00. Dr. Gunn's Rheumatic Treatment guaranteed to remove rheumatic pains, swelling and stiffness of joints, or money returned. Price, \$1.00. Address Ecsema Medicine Co., Truxton, Mo.

SAVE YOUR HAIR! PERFECTION SHAM-POO POWDER will clean it thoroughly, leave the hair soft, silky, glossy and full of vitality, and do it in fifteen minutes. Full particulars mailed free. Write The Union Mfg. Co., Dept. G 2848 Union Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES, LOOK—FREE! Crocheted Silk Shade Ring with every Window Shade. Write for Samples and Prices. Acme Mercantile Company, 3841 Blaine Ave., St. Louis.

SODDING MACHINE WANTED—Machine to cut sod. Address S. M., care RURAL WORLD.

GOOD HOME—Have good home for old lady or couple, where they can have daughter's care; best refs.; reasonable rates. Ad. Mrs. Jannetta Knight, Gentry, Ark., Box 246.

100 VISITING CARDS, printed with name and address, 22c; 100 envelopes, name and address in corner 25c, postage prepaid; good stock; plain or script. Samples for two-cent stamp. Parsons Post Printery, 3221 So. Dakota St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER BRINGS LUCK—Try a Clover Brand razor for thirty days; if not satisfied get your money back. Money returned to first buyer from each county, if you agree to show razor to friends. Try to be first. By mail, \$1.50 or \$2.00. F. Blake, Central Station, West Virginia.

STOCK FEAS FOR SALE—Write us for samples and prices. Reference: Booneville Banking Co. B. & S. W. McCullar, Box 192, Booneville, Miss.

WHITE CANE—Recleaned seed, sacked and delivered to railroad, either Union Pacific or M. & P., \$1.25 per bu., 75c per half bu.; smaller lots, 5c per lb. This seed took first prize at Gore County fair. White cane seed is a good grain for chickens, hogs and horses. Especially adapted to the dry-farming country. Planting time the last week in May. W. H. Daniels, Sec'y Jerome Farmers Association, Jerome, Kans.

WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Book-keeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School, Dept. K, Freeport, Illinois.

TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-balls, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early, No. 2 Late. Eyes, 5 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

CURE YOUR PORK the Old Virginia way. A rare old recipe, \$1.00. Geo. Drysdale, 58 11th St., Detroit, Mich.

CRATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED.

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—Our 1913 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States; it contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES, IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH headache and neuralgia send your name and address for a free sample package of Anodyne Powders. Knewis Drug Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

ONE HANDSOME DUSTING CAP, 1 large apron and 10 receipts, all for \$1. Mrs. J. C. Heckmon, R. 4, Dixon, Ill.

JOURNALISM SUMMER SESSION

Course at the University of Missouri Will Be First of Its Kind in Any School.

For the first time in any university or college, instruction in journalism is to be given as a part of the regular summer session of the University of Missouri. This will give an opportunity for the study of journalism to many persons, both in and out of newspaper offices, who are unable to attend the regular session of the University.

The courses in journalism will be supplemented as in the regular sessions of the University, by practical work on the University Missourian, a general newspaper. All of the work of editing and writing for the paper will be done under the direction of members of the faculty of the School of Journalism, by the students taking the courses.

Three courses dealing with the gathering, writing and editing of news and special articles will be offered. The course in news gathering consists of class discussion and lectures on news, its value, methods of gathering, treatment and classification and actual practice in writing. Reporting, the second course, gives the students laboratory practice in the gathering and writing of news and special articles for the University Missourian. The course in copy reading, consists of copy editing and headline writing. All copy written by the students is used by the students of this class for discussion and is then edited under the direction of a member of the faculty.

The requirements for admission to the summer session are the same as to the regular session. Credit for work is given both in the School of Journalism and the School of Education of the University.

MISSOURI SHOULD GROW MORE COWPEAS.

By M. F. Miller.

The cowpea crop is not sufficiently appreciated in most parts of Missouri. As land becomes higher in price and as it becomes more and more necessary to maintain the fertility to secure a net return, cowpeas or similar crops must come into more general use. They build up the soil, as does clover, but they have the advantage of a much shorter growing season and of lending themselves for use as a catch crop to be plowed under or pastured down for soil building purposes.

It is true that cowpea seed is somewhat expensive and that cowpeas are hard to cure, but the return that can be secured from them when a man understands how to handle them is as great or greater than that from clover. At present, practically all the cowpea seed in Missouri is produced in the Southeast Missouri lowlands. There is no reason why the uplands of Central or South Missouri cannot produce cowpea seed profitably. This would cheapen the cost of seed for the individual farmer. Small pea threshers are now on the market which will enable farmers growing small amounts of peas to save their own seed and even put some on the market.

The farmer on average to thin land in Missouri who expects to make good net returns, from now on, will usually find the cowpea one of his most profitable crops, when he learns to handle it.

Please mention RURAL WORLD when writing advertisers.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS - GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
Sec'y—Miss Inez Blacet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
2. L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
3. S. S. Ray, Cyrene, Mo.
4. R. Romer, Liberal, Kan.
5. A. Hoffman, Leola, S. D.
6. T. L. Line, Columbia City, Ind.
7. R. L. Cook, Guymon, Okla.
8. Charles Kraft, Odessa, Minn.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

A NATIONAL UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The imperative necessity of a national union of farmers is more manifest every day. We must organize on a national scale to break up our dumping system of selling wheat, which causes our largest crops of finest quality to actually bring the farmers less money than the small, inferior crops.

Prof. Worst of the Fargo Agricultural College says that for every bushel of wheat we raise we take from our soil 45 cent's worth of fertility, and the Department of Agriculture at Washington says the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat is 58 cents, so that here is scientific evidence that farmers ought not to put a bushel of good wheat into central markets for less than one dollar a bushel.

The Cause of Low Prices.

The cause of the low price of wheat is not overproduction.

There is an imperative demand for the 1912 wheat crop now, and has been since the first bushel was threshed. There is a demand for every bushel of it. None of it will be burned or left to rot. Some years have a surplus, but the short crop always absorbs the surplus of the good years. The average yield is about enough.

The low price on wheat is caused by the disorganized condition of the wheat growers. We market as a mob. We compete with each other. We tumble over each other to sell first, before the price goes lower and force our price from ten to twenty cents lower than it ought to be.

We break the natural law of supply and demand by forcing too much onto the central markets at once.

We build up a big visible supply of fifty or sixty million bushels and keep it built up, till the next crop comes. This big visible acts as a club to hammer our price below what the natural law of supply and demand would give us.

Our low price is not caused by too much wheat in the country, but by too much in the visible supply.

The millers must have our crop of wheat. The demand for flour and feed is imperative. They depend very largely upon our wheat crop for the products of the mills. The entire wheat crop of each year is all in the hands of the farmers. We are under no moral obligation to bread the world below cost of production. The farmers must combine and co-operate in the marketing of this golden grain. They must stop playing into the hands of speculators by forcing the crop into their hands before it is needed for consumption. We must regulate the supply to the demand. The people who grind our wheat are not only millers but speculators. They will buy our wheat as cheaply as possible and sell flour and feed at the highest notch. They are speculators and they are combining more and more each year for the purpose of buying cheap wheat and selling dear milling products.

The Remedy.

This power to rob producers and consumers must be broken by the Equity Union. The average price of wheat can be made higher to farmers and the average price of flour and feed lower to consumers by eliminating

speculation and illegitimate profit.

Grain Men Uniting.

The grain growers are getting together more and more every year. They are uniting in farmers' elevator companies; and these companies are forming State Associations.

The Equity Union Idea.

The Equity Union is combining all classes of farmers under one National head. This head is a directing, organizing, educating force. We put one dollar a year from each member into this National Head. Enough is used for the home office to insure honest, efficient and prompt service, but nearly all of our National funds are used to pay the best organizers and keep them busy in the field lecturing, organizing Exchanges and building up those which are started.

If we are to have a national union of farmers we must carry on a continual campaign of organization and education. We must put The RURAL WORLD in every farmers' home. We must employ the very best lecturers on Golden Rule co-operation. They must hold schoolhouse meetings around each good market and organize an Equity Exchange strictly on our plan of Golden Rule co-operation. From one to two hundred farmers must be united in trade at each town.

The thirty unions in Kansas are close together and they must co-operate more and more as they grow stronger.

They must own a half interest in a good coal mine and reduce the price of coal to every Equity Union family, one or two dollars on every ton. We have visited the coal fields of Colorado this week and we are sure that our only hope of switching around the coal trust with their holdup power and very costly system of distribution is for the thirty Exchanges in Kansas to take a half interest in a good, reliable coal mine. We find this can be done safely and to the decided advantage of every Kansas Equity Union.

We are able to buy the best Illinois coal a little cheaper than last year, for our Northwest Unions. The coal from Herrin, Ill., is the best mined in the State.

Build Foundation.

We are working hard to build strongly and firmly 100 Equity Exchanges with plenty of capital and the united patronage of one or two hundred good farmers.

Then we want these Exchanges to co-operate in selling grain and all farm produce, including poultry and eggs. Also in buying flour, feed, coal, fencing, wagons and all farm machinery.

We must build the foundation and build it right, before we try to put on the roof. The writer is the stonemason of the Equity Union. It is heavy work, but absolutely necessary if we are to have a strong National Union that will be permanent. We want a Union of farmers that will live and grow stronger after we are dead. This is the ambition of our lives. Send ten two-cent stamps for the Equity Text book and learn how to build a National Union that will unite one million farmers and keep them united.

Farmers must be educated to stick. The Equity Union will educate them.

C. O. DRAYTON.

Greenville, Ill.

HOUSE BILL NO. 4, INTRODUCED BY MR. BERG.

Corrected as Passed.

A Bill for an Act, entitled, An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Co-operative Associations, and Co-operative Companies.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

Section 1. That any number of persons, not less than five, may associate themselves together as a co-operative association, society, company or exchange, for the purpose of conducting any agricultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing, or mechanical business on the co-operative plan.

For the purposes of this act, the words "association," "company," "corporation," "exchange," "society," or "union," shall be construed to mean the same.

Sec. 2. The persons forming such association, shall sign and acknowledge written articles which shall contain the name of the association, and the names and residences of the persons forming the same. Such articles shall also contain a statement of the business and purposes of the association, and shall designate the city, town or village where its principal place of business shall be located. Such articles shall also state the amount of its capital stock, the number of shares it is divided into, and the par value of each.

Sec. 3. Every such corporation or association shall be managed by a Board of not less than five directors, to be elected by and from the stockholders of the association, at such time and for such term of office as the by-laws may prescribe, and shall hold office for the time for which they are elected, which time shall not exceed a period of three years, or until their successors are elected, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties; but a majority of the stockholders shall have the power, at any regular or special stockholders' meeting, legally called, to remove any officer or director for cause, and fill the vacancy, and thereupon the director or officer so removed shall cease to be a director of said association.

The officers of every such association shall be a president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected annually by the directors, and each of such officers, must be a director of the association. The office of secretary and treasurer may be combined, and when so combined the person filling the office shall be secretary-treasurer.

Sec. 4. The association may amend its articles of incorporation by a majority vote of its stockholders, at any regular stockholders' meeting or at any special stockholders' meeting called for that purpose, on ten days' written notice to the stockholders, a copy of such notice to be mailed separately to each stockholder, at his last known address, or be published in the nearest newspaper located to such place of business, for at least two weeks next preceding the time of holding such meeting, such notice shall state the object of the meeting, and the amendment or amendments to be proposed. Such power to amend shall include the power to increase or diminish the amount of capital stock, and the number of shares, provided, the amount of the capital stock of the association shall not be diminished below the amount of the paid up capital stock at the time such amendment is adopted.

Within thirty days after the adoption of an amendment to its articles of incorporation, the association shall cause a copy of such amendment adopted to be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, which amendment when so adopted and recorded, shall be a part of the constitution and by-laws of the association.

Sec. 5. Any corporation created under the provision of this act shall have

Get A Canadian Home In Western Canada's

Free Homestead Area
The Province of Manitoba has several districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 Acres of excellent agricultural land FREE For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising. This Province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century. Perfect Climate; Good Markets; Railways Convenient; Soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable. Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older Districts lands may be bought at reasonable prices. For Further Particulars, address
Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.
C. J. Broughton
Room 412, 112 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.
or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

power to conduct any agricultural, dairy, mercantile, mining, manufacturing or mechanical business on the co-operative plan.

Sec. 6. No stockholder in any such association or corporation, shall hold shares of a greater par value than One Thousand Dollars, except as hereinafter provided, or be entitled to more than one vote.

Sec. 7. At any regular meeting, or at any regularly called special meeting, at which at least a majority of all its stockholders shall be present, or represented, an association organized under the provisions of this act, may by a majority vote of all of the stockholders in the association, present or represented, subscribe for shares, and invest its reserve, for not to exceed twenty-five per cent of its capital, in the capital stock of any other co-operative association.

Sec. 8. Whenever an association, created under the provisions of this act, shall purchase the business of another association, person or persons, it may pay for same in whole or in part, by issuing to the selling association, person or persons, shares of its capital stock to an amount, which at par value would equal the fair market value of the business so purchased, and in such case the transfer to the association of such business, at such valuation, shall be equivalent to payment in cash for the shares of stock so issued.

Sec. 9. In case the cash value of such purchased business exceeds One Thousand Dollars, the directors of the association are authorized to hold the shares in excess of One Thousand Dollars in trust for the vendors, and dispose of the same to such persons, and within such time as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties interested, and pay the proceeds thereof as currently received, to the former owner of such business. Certificates of stock shall not be issued to any subscriber until fully paid up, but the by-laws of the association may allow subscribers to vote as stockholders, provided: part of the stock subscribed for has been paid in cash.

Sec. 10. At any regularly called general or special meeting of the stockholders, a written vote received by mail, from any absent stockholder and signed by him, may be read in such meeting, and shall be equivalent to a vote of each of the stockholders so signing, provided: he has been previously notified in writing of the exact motion, or resolution upon which such vote is taken, and a copy of same is forwarded with, and attached to the vote so mailed by him.

Sec. 11. Division of Profits. The directors, subject to revision by the association at any regular or special meeting, shall apportion the earnings by first paying interest on the paid up capital stock not exceeding ten per cent per annum, then setting aside not less than ten per cent of the net

profits—after the interest paid on account of the paid up capital stock has been deducted—for a reserve fund, until an amount has accumulated in said reserve fund equal to thirty per cent of the paid up capital stock, and not to exceed five per cent thereof for an educational fund, to be used in teaching co-operation, and the remainder of said net profits by uniform dividends upon the amount of purchases or sales of shareholders; but in productive associations such as creameries, canneries, elevators, factories, and the like, dividends shall be on raw material delivered instead of on goods purchased. In case the association is both a productive and selling concern, the dividends may be on both raw material delivered and goods purchased by patrons.

Sec. 12. All co-operative corporations, companies, or associations heretofore organized and doing business under prior statutes, or which have attempted to so organize and do business in this State shall have the benefit of all of the provisions of this act, and be bound thereby, on filing with the Secretary of State a written declaration signed and sworn to by the president and secretary to the effect, that said co-operative company or association has by a majority vote of its stockholders decided to accept the benefits of, and to be bound by the provisions of this act. No association organized under this act shall be required to do or perform anything not specifically required herein, in order to become a corporation or to continue its business as such.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing any part of Chapter Three (3) of the Civil Code of 1903, relating to corporation, but the same shall govern in the absence of specific provisions provided for by this act relating to associations or corporations organized hereunder.

Sec. 14. All acts, or part of acts, directly in conflict with the provisions of this are hereby repealed.

PROTECTION AGAINST OPPRESSION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The watchword of the people today is: Education, organization and co-operation.

You can define this in the term, mutual protection against oppression. Through lack of education, a great majority of the people are oppressed by a small minority of superior intelligence. But superior intelligence argues no such thing as oppression existing in this world. You are free; you can come and go to where you please; you can work or not, just as you like, and, last, you have unrestricted suffrage to express your will as to how the order of society should be regulated. Considering the arguments of oppression in one light only, we must admit that it's true. We are free, can come and go to where we please, but the actual fact is, we must go and come where society has left an opening for us. That is, where our means enable us to obtain a home, or where we can find work. Starvation forces us to work and to go to where we can find this work. And to know how to express your will that the order of society be regulated for the best of all, you necessarily must know which order would be best. It takes a thorough education for anyone nowadays to will justly for the good of all, and besides an unselfish character. The majority of the people have no opportunity to obtain a thorough education. Why? Because it costs money to obtain an education. Only through this lack of knowledge are a few able to oppress the many and at the same time can the few argue that they have a God-given right to such an oppression. Through all the history of the human race a few with superior strength or intelligence have oppressed the many. In the state of

the first development of organized society, superiority claimed the ownership of all things and also the people of less intelligence. The slaves of that time received their keep, but also plenty of torture. Education was artificially withheld from the slaves; only enough were allowed them to make them useful to their masters. Through this the slaves gained the knowledge that they were oppressed, revolted and slavery fell. The same force overthrew the system of feudalism under which superiority claimed the ownership of natural resources, compelled the common people to serve half the time for their masters, the other half time they were allowed to produce their own needs of life. The same force will overthrow the oppression of today, whenever the common people understand that they are oppressed. The majority of the farmers are common people and oppressed nearly to the limit. But how this is to be effected the majority don't know. The aim of the Farmers' Equity Union is to show to farmers the cause of oppression, to hasten the day of the fall of oppression and to thoroughly educate the farmers that the next order be free of oppression, Equity for all.

Only through a systematic education can this be accomplished and therefore its development naturally must be slow. Why? Because so many are indifferent, believing things

must be so; many blow in the same horn as superiority, that no such a thing as oppression exists. Is there really no oppression, or must things always be as they are? Let me present a few facts: The farm products of 1911 were valued at nine billion dollars. The manufacturing products at twenty-one billion, a total of thirty billion. The consumers had to pay sixty billion for their products. Does it really cost thirty billion to place these products in the hands of consumers? Let me inform you that it cost Uncle Sam only 10 per cent of the value of the products to place these products in the hands of the workers on the Panama canal. These products are bought on the markets of the country, and if we figure 10 per cent to bring it to the market then there are 80 per cent left. Where does it go to? Why, to superiority, who claims to have a God-given right to such a stiff reward for engineering the markets. How much are we better off than the common people in times past? We only receive our keep; but no torture. A thorough education is artificially withheld from the common people and only when superiority finds that the common people fail to produce enough to suit, then energy is brought forth to educate them to produce more. Just note the efforts nowadays by superiority to educate the farmers to raise big crops, but no energy is spent to educate the farm-

500-Acre Farm for Sale

all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$40 per acre if taken this month; 1/4 cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.

L. G. CROWLEY,
Black Jack, Ark.

ers how to receive a just reward for their effort. That does not fit in the scheme, for superiority wants all this benefit. We, too, are only allowed to work part of the time for ourselves. If we allow 30 per cent of actual cost of handling the products instead of 100 per cent that now are charged, we find that if we place a dollar's worth of our products on the market we are losing 35 cents and if we buy products with the 50 cents left to us we lose again 17 1/2 cents, a total loss of 52 1/2 cents. If we figure this over to our working days we find that, out of ten days we are allowed to work 4 1/4 days for ourselves and 5 1/4 days we must serve superiority that they may live in palaces, a whole life of ease, in refined luxury and many of them in revelry. Now, farmers, if you don't like this you must study up on the causes that oppress you. Organize and co-operate.

ADAM SCHARIK.

Kennedy, N. Dak.



LAW

Will Make You a Leader of Men!

To the eager thousands of young men and women who recognize the inestimable value of success this message is addressed. Law is the master key to success. It will equip you to better cope with the problems of life.

Decide to rise above the throng. Decide now to succeed. Make a resolution to qualify for the great profession of law. Make your decision—then act. While you are dreaming over some great plan, remember this: Right now is your chance to equip yourself for the oldest, most dignified and most advantageous profession—the law. Many a man sees his opportunity but fails to grasp it. Here is your opportunity. Don't let it slip through your fingers. Take this great step towards success today!

Learn Right at Home!

Under our new, simplified training system you can master the profession of law by studying at home during your spare time. An advanced education is not necessary. You don't need special talents. The most important requisite is ambition—will power—determination to succeed. If you have these you can master law and be independent. Practice it. Earn good fees or make advantageous use of it in your life's vocation. Take this great step towards a successful business or professional career today.

Opportunity Calls YOU!

Act NOW; this is your lifetime opportunity to equip yourself for the oldest, most dignified and most advantageous profession. The new corporation system, the new Interstate Commerce laws, the newly advocated method of criminal procedure have all conspired to create a tremendous demand not only for the practicing lawyer, but also for him whose equipment is enhanced by a legal training. The world of commerce is begging for men who are armed with a knowledge of law. All business transactions involve some points of law. Premiums are placed on men with legal proficiency. Decide to rise above the throng. Decide now to succeed. Act on the opportunity we give you. Mail free coupon today.

Make Your Resolution NOW—

Make a resolution to prepare yourself for something higher and better. Act now, if you appreciate the power, dignity, and influence of the legally trained man. Thousands of high-grade positions are open today to the men who are armed with legal training. Give our superb law course a few hours of your time for a short period. It will make you a competent lawyer. Our course covers the same ground as do Harvard, Chicago, Michigan, and other law schools of the country. Make your home a University. Take this first step towards real success TODAY.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Many a man sees his opportunity but fails to grasp it. Here is your opportunity—don't let it slip through your fingers. Fill out the free coupon now and get a copy of our free "Guide to the Law." It tells you how easily you can master this great profession right in your home. Don't reject opportunity by delaying. Become legally proficient and be prosperous and independent. Mail the FREE coupon today—NOW.

LaSalle Extension University
Dept. 76, CHICAGO, ILL.

SPECIAL

Write today. Get particulars of our special scholarship offer. Learn how you can save half your tuition in the World's Greatest Extension University Law School. This special offer is limited—extremely limited, so write today, now!

FREE COUPON

LaSalle Extension University

Dept. 0000, Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of your (Guide to the Law) and full particulars of the special limited reduced price scholarship offer on the home-study law course.

Name.....

Address.....

BRENHAM EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On April 28th I organized Brenham Equity Union with Adolph Kruse, President; L. O. Bevan, Vice President, and J. T. Hardy Secretary and Treasurer. Brenham is a station on the Rock Island railroad in Kansas, twenty-five miles west from Pratt and surrounded by the best set of wheat growers I have seen in the state.

They are good farmers and I believe they will carry out the Equity Union principles and write 100 farmers in the Brenham Equity Exchange and finally make Brenham a model co-operator's town.

I am sure they will buy or build an elevator this year and handle their own grain crop without the assistance of Mr. Profitsnatcher.

I am counting on Brenham for one of my strong links in the great Equity Chain.

I am wondering every day as I study this question and see the wonderful possibilities of co-operation, why every reader of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD does not go after nine more farmers, get a charter from the national union and build a strong union at each market. If ten will unite and get a charter I will come and hold schoolhouse meetings till you have 100 farmers united in a prosperous Equity Exchange and thousands of dollars will be divided among the members each year and go to the people who earn it instead of unnecessary middlemen.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

AREOLA EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Areola Equity Union has sixty paid up members but have not elected permanent officers. It was decided at a meeting held at the Center School house Thursday night, that we hold another meeting May 3, at 2 p. m., at Areola, for the purpose of electing officers. At this same meeting members will subscribe stock and elect directors. Every member should attend—bring your friends along. Remember, the meeting is the first Saturday afternoon in May.

ALBERT LARIMORE.

INGALLS, KANSAS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Ingalls, Kas., is a beautiful little town twenty five miles west of Dodge City on the main line of the Santa Fe railroad.

It is destined to become a co-operator's town if the Equity Union started here carries out fully its ideas.

The National President, C. O. Drayton has lectured here a number of times and has stirred up a lot of interest in his proposition. We have enrolled a fine bunch of good farmers, and we are taking stock in the Ingalls Equity Exchange.

We will buy or build an elevator and handle our grain, flour, feed, coal, twine, fencing, fence posts, and finally wagons and all farm machinery at actual cost. Out of the profit we have been giving Mr. Middleman we will pay for our elevator, our coal shed and a warehouse and put some money in the bank for capital.

We are working hard to get 100 Ingalls farmers to see how easy we can do this if we will unite in the Ingalls Equity Exchange and trade together.

We want the president to come back and hold schoolhouse meetings and get our farmers to see clearly the foolishness of supporting the profit system.

We have adopted the Equity Exchange by-laws and we are sure that when 100 farmers at Ingalls unite and carry out fully those by-laws we will save thousands of dollars annually which we have been giving to the profit taker.

We will work for the united trade of 100 good farmers at Ingalls and honest, efficient management of our

business, buying and selling on a safe margin, and putting the thousands of dollars of profits into our own pockets instead of the one long, deep pocket of one middleman.

We will make Ingalls a co-operator's town if President Drayton will come back and help us. A MEMBER.

SCIENCE HILL (KY.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Since I wrote last we have made quite a change in our location. As you can see by my present address the distance we moved was not so great (one and one-half miles), but I never realized until we started in, the amount of junk that we had accumulated, and it appears to us that we could not part with any of it, "old associations endeared it to our memories" perhaps. We got sufficient stuff moved by Feb. 25 to move the family in as I find by entry in my farm diary of that date. Got moved in new home, everyone tired and everything upside down. It took us two weeks to get moved; four loads each day, as I had quite a lot of feed, corn and hay, and in addition had several thousand feet of newly sawed lumber, which of course I retained and also had several thousand feet of logs, cut in woods, that I also kept, but I had them hauled to mill, as well as part of the feed stuff. We now have everything moved except the binder, for which I reserved storage room until harvest. Our new home consists of 100 acres of land with good frame barn. Two story, seven-room house, but practically no out-buildings nor fences; so my lumber fits in very nicely; had to build a hen house before we moved. The former owner let his hens roost in the fruit trees and said "there was no money in chickens, as they cost more than they brought in." His wife, however, did more toward the improvement of the farm and home than he did with her "chicken money," and I noticed when he paid the surveyor, etc., when we made the deed, he borrowed money from her to pay it.

My reason for making the move I did and having to commence improving and arranging the badly arranged farm, refencing it, cleaning up neglected corners and fence rows, building out-buildings, etc., can be summed up in two words, "roads and schools." Here we have both as I am on a good pike three-fourths of a mile from market and graded school. But for some time we will be forced to put up with many inconveniences on the farm, such as pumping water for the house use; we had running water in the old home, did not even have to turn a faucet, the former owner here drew water with a rope and an "old oaken bucket"; that may be practical, but at the present time it is not up-to-date.

Now there is a fine spring about 500 yards from the house, and it has sufficient fall to put running water in this house by putting in a hydraulic ram, at a very small outlay in money. It will go in within the next twelve months. I know men that have raised big families and their wives and children had to carry every drop of water used by the family quite a distance after pulling it out of a hole in the ground with a rope, or a pole with a nail in the end of it, and often up a hill. I knew one such instance where the man had a hog pen on the hill between the house and well that was within fifty feet of the well and the pen got so filthy the hogs actually died and the only hogs he had, his sons had bought them for their winter's meat.

Our first move here was to tear out a lot of old picket and post and rail fencing and put in some woven wire in its place. We have put in about 100 rods and have that much more on hand to use as we get time. The cost is not great and everything looks better with these old dilapidated relics

GOVERNOR COLMAN

Spent the last thirty years of his life in building up and improving, what he claimed to be the "BEST STOCK FARM" in the entire State of Missouri—

212 acres of splendid rich, fertile ground, rolling but not broken, 12 miles from St. Louis on the Olive Street and Mill Creek Road, near Creve Coeur Lake, and overlooking the Missouri River and its famous bottom lands for miles. Good house and all necessary out-buildings, family orchard of miscellaneous fruit and plenty of fine water. This is a splendid farm, situated in the richest and most picturesque part of the County, on fine roads and with good transportation. The Creve Coeur branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. runs through the place, and Colman Station is only a short distance from the residence.

This must be sold. Parties looking for a bargain should waste no time in seeing this. For price, terms and other information, see

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,

Bank of Commerce Building; St. Louis, Mo.

on the woodpile, and while we are not out in cash to exceed \$35.00, still I had a man to offer me \$300.00 more than I paid for it, and he had tried to buy the farm for over a year, but thought the price that I paid was too high; now he is willing to pay \$300.00 more because I have done about two or three weeks cleaning up and spent about \$35.00.

Think this over, some of you farmers that have some down and out fences.

W. H. LYON.

STATE LINE PARAGRAPHS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Clark County will have a new experience in school systems, the test being whether the change from rural to town will be practical or an improvement. At the recent school election, the proposition of consolidating three country districts with the town of Wayland was voted upon and adopted by a small majority. The rural school voted nearly solidly against the change, and the town voted strongly for consolidation. The country districts are extensive, with poor roads, and I discover that great dissatisfaction prevails among the farmers, who consider that their interests in school benefits will sustain loss and be neglected.

The subject will go to the courts for settlement, as the farmers maintain that the town should not have the power to rule them in this privilege. I favor more country schools and churches, and a general promotion of the morals and spiritual welfare of the rural classes. Let us ever be active in our devotion to the country.

Winter wheat in our county is flourishing, and prospects are prime for a good yield of fruit of all kinds. The land is mellow and is in the finest condition for the reception of corn and all products. I have visited a few times at the farm home of a young man this spring, who makes a special study of growing sweet potatoes. And sweet potatoes I fancy are next to honey in being the finest article of all the commodities of the farm. My neighbor, Will Nicols, has land which is chiefly sand, and by adding fertilizers, this class of soil is first class for sweet potatoes. Will also plants several acres of watermelons every year. And both crops receive intelligent care and culture. The demand is increasing for sweet potatoes and melons, and these products are remunerative.

The RURAL WORLD is getting along well, and a few veteran writers remain at their posts of duty. Somehow we have a liking for the good neighbors we have known for years. I think that the Home Department

Horsemen Here's Your Chance!

LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

FARRIERY**The Art of Shoeing Horses**

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.25. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.

Mr. R. Boylston Hall,

40 State St., Room 43, Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) C. P. McCAM.

should receive more attention, for of all departments and elements of life, the home is the dearest and most cherished.

JASPER BLINES.

Alexandria, Mo.

Rod and Gun**SURFACE FISHING FOR BLACK BASS.**

Possibly it is not generally appreciated among bass fishermen that a bait-caster of average ability will, in the long run, take about as many bass by sticking strictly to the surface bait as he will if he continually changes from surface to underwater fishing with either artificial or natural bait. My own experience, season after season, has led me to believe this, and—of course, I may be wrong. However, the point I would like to make is this: Surface fishing for bass, either the large or small mouthed, is a mighty successful angling method, and one not nearly as popular with bass fishermen as it should be.—S. A. Camp, in Outing Magazine.

SQUARE DEAL HERD DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Extra good males, ready for service, and choice gilts. Prices reasonable. Write: B. D. RUNYON, Golden Rule Farm, Fillmore, Illinois.